THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14, and 16.

Hungary, Britain at War; Southern Blackout Ends; Harvard Group Asks War

The World's Day—December 5, 1941

In Europe: Hungary at War With Britain

Germany may gain more air bases in Africa in return for not demanding use of the French Fleet, a Reuters dispatch forecast as the result of the Petain-Göring conversations. [The situation in Morocco: Page 8.]

Hungary's Premier told Parliament that Britain considers itself at war with Hungary, a Berlin report said, adding that Finland, too, had rejected a British ultimatum which, sent to Hungary, Finland, and Rumania, demanded that these countries cease hostilities with Russia by midnight.

National: OPM Lifts Southern Blackout

End of the blackout in five Southeastern States was announced by the Atlanta, Ga., office of the OPM, which lifted lighting restrictions in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina as recent heavy rains increased the supply of hydro-electric power.

A manufacturer of machinery and metal products, W. P. Witherow, Pittsburgh, President of the Blaw-Knox Company, was elected President of the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual convention in New York.

New England: War Favored by Harvard Group

Three hundred sixty-eight Harvard University employees, including 220 members of the faculty, asked declaration of war against Germany. [Page 2.]

New United States destroyer Emmons was commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard. [Page 2; picture: Page 1.]

English parents are planning a scholarship fund to take American children to England after the war. [Page 1.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall asked the American Legion to collect 1941 Massachusetts automobile registration plates, when discarded, for use or scrap steel. [Page 2.]

War Summary: Retreat of Germans Continues

German retreat continued in south Russia, although with signs of increasing German resistance, Russian flag was reported flying in Taganrog, but Germans were said to be still resisting in the suburbs. [Page 6.]

New German attack 40 miles north of Moscow was reported on the line to Leningrad, a break-through having been made south of Klin.

Finns completed the occupation of the island of Hangoe following evacuation of the Russians, which was stated to be a very costly affair.

Axis troopship convoys and supplies are still reaching Libya, the British disclosed today with the announcement that 40 per cent of Axis convoys from Italy to Libya were still slipping through the British Mediterranean blockade.

Axis reoccupation of Gambut, Libyan coastal town earlier captured by the British, was reported by London sources. Cairo dispatches of fighting in the Libyan desert said three Axis assaults to widen the breach in the Tobruk corridor had been repulsed. [Page 7.]

A British air attack on regions in Calabria, in extreme southern Italy, were admitted by the Italian High Command.

Americas: Tokyo Envoy to Mexico Called Home

The Japanese Minister to Mexico announced his Government had ordered him home at once to consult on the situation in Mexico as a result of the critical relations between Japan and the United States.

The Defense Ministry of Chile prepared a decree to retain conscripts in the Army 10 weeks beyond the regular term of a year to maintain order during and after the Presidential election of Feb. 1.

Washington: Chicago Tribune Story Assailed

Secretary of War Stimson criticized publication by the Chicago Tribune of a purported plan for an American expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men as "wanting in loyalty and patriotism" and said the documents quoted were "unfinished studies" by the General Staff.

A new tax program, outlined by the Treasury, will not be discussed on Capitol Hill until after President Roosevelt sends his annual budget message to Congress in January, officials stated.

The OPM Labor Division reported only one "serious" defense strike throughout the nation, that at the Rausch Nut and Bolt Company in Cleveland, Ohio, makers of bolts for airplane engines. [Page 3.]

Plans to train 10,000 men as bombardier-navigators within a year for the increasing number of long-range bombers were announced by the War Department.

British navigators to serve the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force are being trained in the Breezy Point area of the United States Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va., the Navy disclosed.

A bipartisan group in the Senate laid plans for full public discussion of the Smith bill, passed by the House, with extensive hearings before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. [Page 1.]

Orient: Domei Predicts Rejection of U. S. Note

The authoritative Japanese news agency Domei forecast a rejection of the United States note and declared flatly that "Japan cannot accept" the American formula for a settlement of the Far East crisis.

A group of 14 "Soviet armed agitators," carrying rifles, revolvers and a light machine gun, crossed into Manchukuoan territory last night and were dispersed by Japanese border guards, Japanese press reports said.

In Australia important defense decisions were taken at a War Cabinet meeting, but officials did not disclose their nature. It was emphasized that they do not mean that war with Japan is inevitable.

Japan has sent the Tatuta Maru to pick up Japanese nationals in the Americas. The Asama Maru has been sent to Singapore and Borneo on a similar mission.

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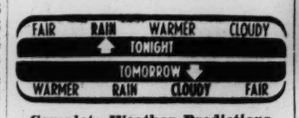

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston Lauds 150 Years Of Bill of Rights

Speakers at the Old State House pledge fight to the end against oppression and fear.

In simple, impressive ceremonies within the Old State House, where James Otis was said to have set aflame the torch of American independence, Boston today celebrated 150 years of freedom under the Bill of Rights and heard speakers pledge a "fight to the end" for its preservation in the face of spreading Nazi tyranny.

Standing beneath the red, white and blue folds of Old Glory, with men and women in colonial costume to point up the historical significance of the occasion, speakers told the nation over a coast-to-coast hookup that Boston is confident no attack from abroad can undermine American freedom and basic unity.

They agreed a combination of "tanks, bombs, brutality and crafty propaganda" today comprised an overwhelming challenge to the American way of life.

"Four Freedoms"

"We in America will not be deluded," said Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill. "We are determined to preserve the 'four freedoms' for ourselves and our children. We know that freedom and slavery cannot exist in the same world, and we will fight to the end so that freedom, and not slavery will triumph.

"This is the spirit of America today. This is our national will."

It was in the same room, the Council Chamber of the original State House, that James Otis delivered his ringing attack upon the writs of assistance, causing John Adams to declare that "then and there the child independence was born."

On the walls hung oil paintings of early patriots who played important roles in America's first fight for freedom. Historical placards recorded the fact that there John Hancock was inaugurated first Governor of Massachusetts under the State Constitution of 1780. Clonial furniture, including a beautiful old grandfather clock, remained about the room.

Colonial Attire

To add to the historic atmosphere, Gardner Osborn of New York and Mrs. James Dudley of Cambridge were present in elaborate colonial costumes. Mr. Osborn brought an exact copy of the original Bill of Rights document from the Federal Hall Memorial Museum, of which he is Executive Director. Mrs. Dudley extended to Massachusetts citizens on behalf of Gov. James H. Price of her native Virginia an invitation to attend the Dec. 15 celebration there.

Addresses by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. Cahill, and others were radiocast by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Our enemies have attempted to weaken the American structure," Mayor Tobin asserted. "They have

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Bill of Rights Holds Hope for Torn World

In the midst of war and crisis with their threat to civil liberties everywhere, the United States turns its gaze this month to fundamental guarantees of freedom—the Bill of Rights.

Boston began its observance today, as reported in the adjoining column.

On the first page of the second section are story and pictures of Massachusetts' first indorsement of the Declaration of Colonial Rights.

And on Dec. 13, The Christian Science Monitor will publish a unique typographical reorganization of the first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution—the Bill of Rights—and the four later amendments embodying guarantees of civil liberty.

This arrangement, developed by Denys P. Myers, Boston historian, whose discovery that Massachusetts had never ratified the Bill of Rights produced ultimate ratification in 1939, separates and drives home the many guarantees contained in single amendments.

New Priorities Plan to Speed DefenseOutput

A broad new priorities plan designed to speed defense production and lessen red tape was announced here today by Donald T. Hood, District Manager of the Priorities Field Division, Office of Production Management. The new plan goes into effect in New England and the rest of the United States Jan. 1.

Known as the production requirements plan, this will supersede the present defense supplies rating plan.

Announcement of the plan today is a major part of the installation of the new system of rationing or allocating the limited supply of certain defense raw materials and repair parts.

Important feature of the new plan is that manufacturers making vital defense goods will no longer have to secure Army and Navy priority certificates for each individual order.

In other words, the new plan will permit manufacturers to estimate their needs for three months in advance and secure ratings for those needs for the entire quarter. Thust the ywill be relieved of the constant apprehension frequently attendant because of running on limited inventories.

Simultaneously the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board will have the advantage of being able to forecast demands for vital materials over a period of some weeks in advance.

As Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the SPAB pointed out recently, the first essential is to estimate the total amount of materials available; the second essential is to estimate the demand; the third, which will follow under this plan, lies in rationing the available supply to the existing demand.

Joins Atlantic Fleet

By a Staff Photographer

U. S. S. Emmons Commissioned

The fortieth destroyer built by the Bath Iron Works, Inc., was put in service with formal exercises today at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mate ordered to "set watch" on new destroyer: Page 2.

Japan: Peace Hopes Grow? U. S. Studies Tokyo Reply; Effect of Russian Gains

Russian-Nazi struggle closely linked with present Nippon stand in Far East.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 5 (AP)—Beaten back on the Southern front, the Germans have concentrated their offensive power in a new onslaught northeast of Moscow, breaking through the Solnetschnogorski sector toward Dmitrov, 40 miles directly north of the capital on the secondary rail line to Leningrad.

Russian dispatches indicated that the new break-through was made just south of Klin.

Meeting the new menace with strong counterattacks, the Red Army was reported to have checked the Germans after the first forward surge. **[Details: Page 6.]**

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The prolonged Japanese-American talks, with Japan apparently on the verge of breaking loose in a way that would involve a general war in the Pacific, must be regarded as closely connected with the stirring events in progress in Russia.

The definite setback sustained by Adolf Hitler's "invincible" armies in the Rostov area appears to be having immediate repercussions in the Far East. While Axis military situation seems at the moment to be almost at a stalemate, the Japanese saber rattles in a very loose scabbard, threatening major offensives which could stand no chance of success against active Anglo-American opposition.

Russian Army Strength

It would be wishful thinking to conclude that the German war machine has passed its peak of efficiency, in men, material and supply. There are too many other factors to be considered. The Germans have just reopened a new powerful offensive within 40 miles of Moscow, while the two panzer divisions in Libya appear to be anything but out-fought by the British Imperial troops.

The main point is, however, that when Marshal Timoshenko was relieved of his western command and given the directions to organize additional forces, he presumably made further drafts on the Siberian armies. Assuming this to be true, and had forces been withdrawn from the Far Eastern

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Tanks See Action In Soviet 50 Days Out of England

By Eddy Gilmore

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Nov. 29, Delayed—I loaded myself on a tank-bearing ship Oct. 12. We sailed, pitched, tossed and dodged submarines and planes with them until the ship docked at a Soviet port. Four hours after we landed Russian workers began unloading the ship.

Three days after docking I saw the first British tank unloaded and deposited on a plank runway beside the ship. Less than an hour later British Tommies who came along with the tanks as instructors had one going. The Russians looked on, eager to get their hands on them.

That night saw the tanks being loaded on a Russian train. The next night my own journey through Russia began. I fondly waved farewell to the tanks, thinking they might—like the last war—lie around this port for weeks or months.

The very next day our train stopped at a siding. Soon there was a whistle in the distance. A train with our tanks aboard rumbled by, headed toward the front. All trains were taking sidings for them.

"They mean business," said a British colonel with us. "Those chaps get them into action soon."

They did.

On Nov. 26 there came a report from the Moscow-front, saying the first British tanks were in action.

"The Russians are very apt at learning how to operate our tanks," said a British tank expert.

The expert said that in showing the Soviets the inner workings of tanks, experience has shown that you have to tell them—and this through an interpreter—no more than once how to operate any gadget.

"They seem to have an excellent basis of mechanical knowledge," the expert said. "They learn very fast."

Actually, the tanks went into action exactly 50 days after the day they were loaded in Britain.

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They Have Answer on the Far East

Japan has replied to President Roosevelt's questions on Japanese troop movements in Indo-China. These three men have played the leading roles in the discussions on the Far East crisis. Left to right: Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador; Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and Saburo Kurusu, Special Japanese Envoy.

Tokyo Hedges on War; Britain in New Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5—Even if the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Japan should fail, some key observers in the Far East still hope that the Japanese may delay a military plunge which would throw them into war with America.

Tokyo spokesmen today are professing that the United States misunderstands Japan's position — which may be a prelude to further conversation. The official Japanese news press, however, is busily proclaiming that Nippon "cannot accept" the stipulations of the American note of Nov. 26.

[A Japanese Government spokesman in Tokyo asserted that Japan was amazed at what he called United States' misunderstanding of Japan's Far Eastern policies as reflected by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his press conference Wednesday, the Associated Press reported.]

But the firmness of the United States position has been made abundantly clear. Moreover, present evidences of Russian strength seem here to be sufficient to mitigate against any hasty Japanese involvement in a "rule or ruin" war.

Contrariwise, Britain's Libyan setbacks—particularly in view of premature British victory claims—are stirring up the Japanese press.

One great danger presently is the cul de sac in which Japan now reposes due to the obvious reluctance to risk a war with the United States, and its inability to back down or make concessions. The present strong propaganda campaign, plus the Army's known disinclination to retreat from a declared position make an internal upheaval not unlikely if the Government advocates concessions.

Therefore, there is considerable apprehension either that the Army will take the law into its own hands, pushing toward Thailand, as it did in the Manchurian incident, or else the Government will bow before Army pressure. The Navy's stand is unknown at present but recently expansionist advocates have increased although the arrival of a British squadron at Singapore underlines the realization that the Navy would bear the brunt of the action in any Far Eastern war.

Warning to Japan

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 5 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, today warned Japan "even at this late hour" that "aggression, in the long run, will not pay."

"I had hoped that wiser counsels in Japan would prevail over those who appear to be leading her people into a new war of aggression," he said in an address.

"The threat has not abated and aggression may be imminent."

TOKYO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Repatriation of Japanese nationals from strategic areas in and along the Pacific gained ominous pace today.

Emperor Hirohito called at the Army Section of Imperial Headquarters where he received in audience General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff. He also gave a mass audience to the headquarters staff.

TOKYO, Dec. 5 (AP)—The authoritative Japanese news agency Domei said today that "Japan cannot accept" the stipulations of the document which the United States Government handed to the Japanese Ambassador Nov. 26 in the course of negotiations aimed at maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Quoting observers described as thoroughly reliable, although unofficial, Domei said:

"Such a document cannot serve as a basic datum in Japanese-American negotiations henceforth.

"Japanese-American conversations have taken place twice since the United States handed over to Japan the document in question, and the United States Government has sent the Japanese inquiries.

"But there is no tangible evidence of progress of the negotiations."

Because of Domei's close connections with the Government, Americans considered the Domei statement to be an accurate forecast of the eventual Japanese reply to the American questions.

Reply to Roosevelt said to insist that troop movements conform to Vichy treaty.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The Japanese Government is reported to have informed President Roosevelt that its troop concentrations in French Indo-China are entirely within the limits set by Tokyo's treaty with the Vichy French Government.

At the same time, Washington has taken note of an increasing number of indications that Tokyo hopes to prolong the current American-Japanese "peace" conversations.

According to the report, the Japanese note also asserted that Japan's reinforcements were intended to match gathering Chinese forces in nearby Yunan Province and that the number of troops now in French Indo-China had been exaggerated.

Deny Threat to Thailand

Tokyo is also said to have assured the President, in reply to his query as to why Japan was increasing its land, sea and air strength in Indo-China, that Japanese troop dispositions did not threaten Thailand.

The present information is that the Japanese reply makes no mention of the oft-repeated thesis that Japan is being "encircled" by an American - British - Chinese - Dutch coalition.

These developments occurred simultaneously with official hints from Tokyo that, while the two Governments seemed far apart to date, there was a possibility that some sort of a basis of understanding might be worked out in renewed negotiations.

Taking a markedly more hopeful attitude toward the talks than he had for some days past, Tomokazu Hori, the official Japanese spokesman, said today that Japanese troops in French-Indo China do not exceed the limits set in the agreement with Vichy.

More Hopeful

Mr. Hori also declared, in direct contradistinction to previous statements, that progress had been made in the Washington talks and that there was hope in Tokyo that conversations can continue in an effort to establish a "common formula" for Far Eastern peace.

While admitting that he was unable to say whether the Japanese reply made it probable that the negotiations would continue, Mr. Kurusu expressed the hope that this would be the case. Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura reiterated the statement.

Meanwhile, there is no indication yet as to when the United States may expect a reply to the note handed to the Japanese on Nov. 26 by Secretary Hull in which he set forth the terms upon which this country would be willing to effect an accord with Japan.

Change in Attitude

For the past week the official Japanese news agency, Domei, has strongly intimated that the American terms were totally unacceptable to Japan and that the American note offered no possible basis for an agreement.

In view of today's somewhat changed attitude in Tokyo, however, there is a belief here that the Japanese will not view the note as America's final word and will make further attempts to

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Senate Group Plans Hearings On Whole Antistrike Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — The Senate Committee on Education and Labor to which the Smith antistrike bill has been referred by Vice-President Wallace, laid plans today for hearings at which the whole difficult matter will be thrashed out.

While heads of both national groups denounced the Smith bill, Mr. Roosevelt kept silence and the Administration's attitude on the subject has not yet been fully revealed. Majority Leader John W. MacCormack (D) of Massachusetts voted against the Smith bill in the House, and the belief is general that Administration forces, which control the Senate Labor Committee will substitute their own measure for the House program and will bring out a very much milder proposal. The ultimate measure will be worked out as a compromise between the House and Senate proposals, it is assumed here.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt continued his series of conferences with labor leaders, meeting this morning Van A. Bittner, Director of the Bethlehem Drive of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and veteran member of the United Mine Workers general staff.

In the past week Mr. Roosevelt has seen Daniel Tobin, head of the powerful Teamsters Union of the American Federation of Labor, Harry Bates, Chairman of the A. F. of L. Labor Peace Committee, and yesterday Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This gave rise to the report that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking a peace formula between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. as a conciliatory answer to the threat of the Smith bill. Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on the report today other than to indicate that there are no new labor peace developments in sight as yet.

From C. I. O. headquarters it was learned that Mr. Murray is holding out against re-entering the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, from which he withdrew in the coal dispute, until promised that the so-called anti-closed shop

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Declaration of War on Germany Urged by Harvard's American Defense Group

Stand Against Axis Powers Is Reaffirmed

A formal declaration of war on Germany as the logical method of "pulling our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism" was urged today upon Congress by 368 members of the Harvard University community, including 220 teachers and officials.

American Defense, Harvard Group, announced that it recently had received 378 replies to a letter proposing that as soon as "advisable" the United States take the final plunge into all-out belligerency. Only 10 were from persons opposed to the step.

The Group is an organization of Harvard faculty members, officials, non-faculty employees, and their wives.

"American Defense, Harvard Group, reaffirms its stand in support of all measures against the Axis," according to the statement now carrying substantial Harvard approval, "and endorses the principle contained in the President's speech of Oct. 27, in which he declared that 'we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism.'

"We therefore ask Congress to make a formal declaration of war as soon as it is advised that such a step is desirable in view of the total diplomatic and strategic situation."

Toner Named Head Of Boston Edison

James V. Toner was elected President today of the Boston Edison Company, a post made vacant by the passing of Frank D. Comerford, whose close friend and business adviser he had been for many years.

Mr. Toner had been serving as Treasurer and Executive Vice-President of the company and had an important part in its reorganization.

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By a Staff Photographer

Boston Observes Anniversary of Bill of Rights

Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the American Bill of Rights, State and city leaders and guests spoke over a nationwide radio hookup from the Old State House in Boston this morning. Left to right: "Miss Virginia," Mrs. James Dudley, who represented Gov. James H. Price of Virginia; Endicott Peabody, 2d, All-American guard on the Harvard football team; Carl Van Doren, noted historian; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Gardner Osborn, Director of Federal Hall in New York.

Bill of Rights Anniversary Observed in Hub

Continued from Page 1

tried to 'soften us up.' But they have not been successful. . . . Nothing can destroy our national unity."

Confidently predicting the "eventual triumph of the forces of democracy," Senator Lodge said "The Bill of Rights is the symbol of Americanism just as 'Mein Kampf' is the symbol of Nazi Germany. One means Americanism, the other means dictatorship.

"The Bill of Rights protects the individual American and the individual American must join hands to protect the Bill of Rights. It is this document that makes it possible for men of all faiths, races, and colors to live happily together in the United States."

The ceremonies were the opening gun of a ten-day, nation-wide celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Bill of Rights. On Dec. 15, 1791, the first 10 amendments were incorporated into the Constitution.

Massachusetts celebrated today because on Dec. 5, 1744—167 years ago—the Bay Colony ratified a "Resolution of Rights" passed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and for the first time in United States history used the phrase "American Bill of Rights."

The Commonwealth never actually ratified the Constitutional Bill of Rights until 1939; the document had until then been a part of the law of the land without unanimous State consent.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee to Celebrate the Bill of Rights, said in his address that it is "the very bedrock of our governmental structure."

"In this grave hour, Americans must defend this precious heritage from all our enemies—both within and without our borders.

"The dictators seek to destroy democratic America with tanks and bombs, with starvation and brutality, and with secret and crafty propaganda attacks. . . .

"But we in America will not be deluded."

Speaking for youth, Endicott Peabody, 2d, Harvard All-American football player, said to him the Bill of Rights represents "the open door to the future."

"It is because of it that I, and thousands of other young men and women, have the opportunity to make our own way in life," Mr. Peabody said.

'No Empty Gesture'

Rededication of Americans to the maintenance of freedoms embodied in the Bill of ights is "no empty gesture' 'today when "the times are fraught with peril to political, religious, and human liberty," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said today in calling the Bay State's attention to the current nationwide sesquicentennial celebration.

"Now, as when the Bill of Rights was enacted," Governor Saltonstall declared in a statement issued at his office, ". . . there are those who would abrogate freedom, create tyranny through bigotry and destroy the basic American concept that all men are created equal.

"Against such attempts to overthrow or whittle away fundamental rights, the American people must stand firm, alike in times of peace or war."

Eight Operators Of Still Indicted

Loss of $280,000 in evaded Federal liquor taxes from operations of the "most elaborately equipped still since prohibition" was disclosed today with the indictment of eight men by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

The eight men are involved in operation of a still in Huntington, Mass., that produced liquor for sale across the Canadian border, alcoholic tax unit men said. The still, protected by a band of roving dogs, was seized by the Federal agents on the Dean Farm in Huntington on May 22.

Violations of the internal revenue act, including conspiracy, were set forth in the report made to Judge George C. Sweeney, Senior Justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Raw Wool 'Pouring' Into Boston Port

Raw wool continues to "pour" into the Port of Boston from Australia, South Africa, and South America, as a result of the national defense program. Imports for last week amounted to 7,662,600 pounds against 4,442,868 pounds for the same week a year ago.

The figures, tabulated by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture, show imports at Boston since July 1—start of the Federal fiscal year—to total 147,785,800 pounds against 61,239,460 pounds for the similar period a year ago.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Forum at which Aram Zelveian of the League of Nations will discuss "Turkey, the Question Mark." This talk is sponsored by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Division and will be held at the English High School Auditorium, Montgomery Street, South End, at 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture entitled "The Future Citizen" by Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University. This is the seventh of eight lectures by Professor Friedrich in the "Belief in the Common Man" series. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

"You Can't Take it With You" will be presented by the Concord Players. Proceeds of this play will be used to buy stage equipment for the newly opened recreation unit at Fort Devens. At the Veterans' Building, Concord, Mass., at 8:15 p. m. There will be a repeat performance tomorrow evening at the same time.

Comedy entitled, "The Male Animal" will be staged by The Amateurs, Inc., at Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Illustrated lecture by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Babbitt showing colored movies of their adventures while collecting snakes in New England. At the New England Museum of Natural History, Berkeley Street, Boston, at 10 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Ship Models" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Recital by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Gardner Museum. The public is invited to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fog Ties Up Shipping And Plane Flights

Thick fog blanketed Boston harbor and the New England coast for the third successive day today, tying up virtually all shipping, and grounding planes. Relief is promised, but not until tomorrow.

A Boston fishing trawler, the Brookline, owned by the Irving Usen firm, grounded off Finn's Ledge in the harbor this morning, but was floated off by the tide about an hour later, apparently undamaged.

The Dutch freighter Balingkar was the only vessel reaching port this morning. She was in from Norfolk. Nine others did not arrive.

Although the fog remained dense in Boston Harbor early this afternoon, it cleared away at the Cape Cod Canal and ocean traffic resumed its passage.

Seventeen ships moved through the Cape Cod Canal, westbound and six ships moved through eastbound, with others to follow in the first hour that traffic was resumed through the Canal.

The City of Birmingham finally left Sandwich at 1 p. m. for Boston and if able to get through the fog on this end will dock about 5 p. m. Extra gangs of longshoremen are waiting to discharge the cargo and if the weather permits not only the arrival but the departure—the steamer will sail about midnight with the cruise passengers who were expecting to leave at noon today.

Nantucket Lightship advised that visibility had closed down to one-half mile this morning, while Highland Light on the Cape reported no visibility and the same was true at Boston Light.

The Weather Bureau said the fog was caused by warm moist air from the South Atlantic, and forecast it would continue today, perhaps thickening tonight. But dry winds from the West are expected to blow the fog to sea some time tomorrow.

Governor to Push Inquiry in Bridge Crash in Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5—Investigation was under way today at order of Gov. Robert A. Hurley into the collapse of a section of the new $1,900,000 highway bridge across the Connecticut River between Hartford and East Hartford.

The Governor said he was "determined to ascertain the cause of this tragedy" in which eight workmen were killed, 17 others injured, and six still missing. He requested a report be made to him "promptly."

The bridge is to have three spans and extend 3,200 feet from bank to bank. It is designed to relieve traffic congestion resulting from increased employment at aircraft and other defense factories.

When finished, the new bridge will be part of the Wilbur L. Cross Highway, a trunk thoroughfare cutting across the State from the Massachusetts State line to the start of the Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County.

It was to have been completed next July 1, but A. W. Bushell, State Highway Department Director of Engineering and Construction, said difficulties in obtaining steel girders to replace those smashed in the crash probably would delay the opening "anywhere from two to four months."

Traubel to Sing Brünnehilde Role

Helen Traubel, Wagnerian soprano, who sang in Boston as recently as the last Wednesday Morning Musicale, is to be heard again over the local air singing the lead role of Brünnehilde in the radiocast matinee of Wagner's "Die Walküre" by the Metropolitan Opera Company tomorrow over the NBC-Blue-WBZ combination at 2 p. m. The program is sponsored by the Texas Company. Many times Miss Traubel has sung the role of Sieglinde alongside of Kirsten Flagstad's Brünnehilde, but tomorrow the thrill of a lifetime that comes even to opera stars will be Miss Traubel's as she sings the lead.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, who has been heard in a previous radiocast matinee, is to be the guest of the Opera Forum Quiz conducted by Eugene Stinson, a former Chicago music critic. Olin Downes of the New York Times and Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, musicologist, are also on the quiz panel.

Morris Markey, roving reporter, who last week told at length about Boston's Handel and Haydn Society in his salute to the Hub, will pay tribute this week to New Orleans.

The Opera Guild discussion will take up stage lighting and design with a panel composed of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, hostess; Jonal Jorgalesco of the Opera's technical staff; Dr. Walter Damrosch, dean of American conductors, and Miss Harriett S. Simmons, of Port Chester, N. Y.

Postmaster Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 —The Post Office Department announced today appointment of John T. Sheehan as acting postmaster of Worcester, Mass.

Woman M. P. in Boston Voices Gratitude of British Parents

In gratitude to American families for "adopting" evacuated English children for the duration, parents in England are busy making plans to return the hospitality at the end of the war through a scholarship fund to bring American children to England, Mrs. John R. Rathbone, New England-born member of the British Parliament, the former Beatrice Clough of Boston, disclosed today.

Mrs. Rathbone, who arrived here yesterday to speak at the annual dinner of the Radcliffe Auxiliary last evening and who will broadcast over the shortwave station WRUL today, explained that while the plans for this fund were not quite completed when she left England on November 15, the original idea was that all English parents would contribute to it, each according to his means, and the money placed in a trust fund until the end of the war.

Parents have been very much disturbed by the fact that they cannot send money to America to help support their children here, and in this way hope to return the obligation.

Committee Member

Mrs. Rathbone speaks with feeling and with authority on the subject since she was a member of the English Committee for the evacuation of the children, and is also a member of "The Kinsmen," an organization of British parents whose children are in America. Her own two children, John and Pauline, are living with relatives on Long Island, N. Y.

The 31-year-old former Boston girl, who was born in New Haven, Conn., attended Radcliffe College, and was married in Trinity Church, was elected to the British House of Commons to fill the seat left vacant by the passing of her husband, John Rankin Rathbone, a Flight Lieutenant of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in December of 1940 on his first flight over German territory.

Smartly attired in a black suit, which she told reporters cost her 11 coupons, the slim, attractive representative of the English government conducted her interview with the adroitness of a veteran diplomat. She cleverly avoided discussion of touchy political issues and refused to be drawn into conversation about military matters such as the whereabout of English troops or any question as to the ability of the English to handle the Germans single-handed.

Mrs. Rathbone pointed out that the purpose of her visit was to tell of "Women's Fight for the Future," the subject of her talk last night at Radcliffe, and to describe the many social reforms which have taken place in England.

Talk at Radcliffe

As to the bill for compulsory conscription of women now before the English parliament, Mrs. Rathbone said, "I think the women themselves want that." She described the present national ordeal as amounting to "a national regeneration," and called attention to the difference between the present attitude in England and the one during the World War. "After the last war," she pointed out, "people wanted to rebuild what they had had before. Now people in Great Britain want to build something new."

Mrs. Rathbone said that one thing women want to see after the war is equality of opportunity for everyone. She predicted that this would come about, but would not go so far as to say it would mean the abolition of the classes. She made the point, however, that "the economic gulf between the rich and poor is becoming less and less," adding, "there is no finer leveler than the ration book."

Without the lease-lend food which has been sent to England, the woman Parliament member said that the national good health could not have been maintained at its present level. The gratitude of Great Britain for this, she said, "is beyond words."

On the subject of the development of a better understanding between Americans and Englishmen, Mrs. Rathbone felt that this should begin in the schools and said that the English this fall have introduced American histories into the schools. On her own responsibility, Mrs. Rathbone plans to make a study of American history books while here with a view to making a list of the best ones which might be used in English schools. She expressed her hope that a committee might be appointed in England to consider and condense these books for the school room.

After her Boston engagements are completed, Mrs. Rathbone will start on a lecture tour through the Middle West. J. R.

Post Office in Urgent Plea For Earlier Christmas Mail

Mail your Christmas cards and parcels now!

The usual plea of the Post Office Department to send Christmas mail early is changed this year, since, with the mails already heavier than usual, there's added need for mailing items earlier to ensure delivery before Christmas Day. Only special deliveries will be made on Thursday, Dec. 25, and the post offices will be closed all day.

As usual, parcels may be marked: "Do Not Open Until Christmas," and it is stressed that, for best service, greetings should be sent by first-class mail, with stamp supplies being purchased early.

In the Boston Postal District, first-class sealed Christmas greetings may be sent to any of the following cities and towns for two cents an ounce:

Arlington	Malden	Stoneham
Belmont	Medford	Waltham
Boston	Melrose	Watertown
Braintree	Milton	Wellesley
Brookline	Needham	Weston
Cambridge	Newton	Weymouth
Chelsea	Quincy	Winthrop
Everett	Revere	
Lexington	Somerville	

Outside the Boston Postal District, the rate is 3 cents an ounce for first-class sealed matter, and the Post Office issues the following warning:

Unsealed Christmas greetings cannot be forwarded and will not be returned. They cannot contain written messages.

Acting Postmaster John G. Gleavy announces the following closing dates of mails from the Boston Postal District and destined for various parts of the nation for assured Christmas delivery:

Dec. 13—Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington.

Dec. 15—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Dec. 16—Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

Dec. 18—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and the 25 cities and towns of the Boston Postal District.

Postmaster Gleavy points out that the volume of mail this year will be the largest in 20 years and that it is extremely important that the public recognize the need for mailing early. Regular mails are showing a tremendous increase because of the defense program and because of the millions of boys in the armed forces of the nation. With the Christmas season at hand, the Post Office finds itself faced with an avalanche of personal mail.

Drive for 1941 Plates Planned

A Massachusetts campaign to collect 1941 number plates for scrap steel to aid the National Defense pwrogram will be staged between Jan. 1 and 15, according to an announcement by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

The Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, at the Governor's request, will undertake the collection, which has a potential yield of 500 tons of scrap steel.

The colection is being undertaken at the request of the Federal Government.

In a letter to Ichard F. Cunningham, Massachusetts American Legion Commander, who is mapping out details of the drive, the Governor said the Federal Government has "asked the Commonwealth to stimulate an effort to collect the old 1941 automobile registration plates as they are given up."

After local collections are made in the various cities and towns, trucks from the State Department of Public Works and the Metropolitan District Commission will take the old plates to one central spot. The Governor said that after the plates are collected in one central location a decision will be made regarding what shall be done with the steel, whether to sell it as scrap or attempt to use it for new number plates.

Co-operating with the Legion will be Morris Kaplan of Cambridge, Chairman of the New England Auto Wrecking Conference, and OPM representatives in this region.

Mate Ordered 'To Set Watch' On Destroyer

The U. S. S. Emmons, fortieth destroyer built for the Navy by the Bath Iron Works, Inc., officially joined the Atlantic fleet today when it was commissioned at 10:40 this morning at the Boston Navy Yard.

The official exercises took place on the afterdeck of the new vessel tied up at a Navy Yard pier while the hammering of electric riveters and the clash of metal coming through dense fog from near-by shipways drowned out the words of the participating officers.

Lieut. Commander R. C. Grady, U. S. N. (Ret.), Captain of the Yard, read the orders putting the ship in commission in the presence of the ship's company and a number of civilian guests. Lieut. Commander T. C. Ragan, commanding the new destroyer, accepted the ship.

Following completion of the brief exercises, originally scheduled for Tuesday but postponed twice when the ship was held fogbound at Bath, Maine, Lieut. Commander Ragan directed the ship's executive officer to direct the boatswain's mate to "set the watch," and the destroyer was ready for duty in the Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Commander Ragan was formerly assistant to Rear Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, U. S. N. (Ret.), President of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

The Emmons was launched at the Bath, Maine, shipyards on Aug. 23. It was sponsored by Mrs. Frances Emmons Peacock of Garden City, N. Y., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral George Foster Emmons, for whom the craft was named.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and early Saturday morning, followed by mostly cloudy Saturday afternoon; continued warm, with the lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; gentle to moderate east to southeast winds tonight, becoming westerly on Saturday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy with occasional light rain in southwest portion Saturday morning; continued above normal temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness generally, followed by light rain over south portion tonight and early Saturday morning; continued mostly cloudy Saturday, above normal temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and early Saturday morning followed by mostly cloudy Saturday afternoon, continued warm.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southeast to east winds tonight, backing to westerly Saturday Portland southward and gentle southwest winds north of Portland tonight and Saturday; rain and fog Portland southward tonight and Saturday morning, broken clouds to overcast Saturday afternoon, increasing cloudiness and fog north of Portland tonight; Saturday overcast with fog continuing nearly to evening.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	45	New Orleans	61	56
Chicago	50	48	New York	51	49
Denver	25	21	Norfolk	63	61
Kansas City	41	40	Philadelphia	60	50
Los Angeles	63	59	St. Louis	52	51
Miami	70	70	San Francisco	48	44
Minneapolis	34	33	Washington	59	51

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 5.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:58 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 12:29 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:41 p. m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Sideglances in Washington: Neighbors—But Not Neighborly

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Constituent:

Howard W. Smith (D), Congressman who sponsored the drastic antistrike legislation in the House this week hails from the same Congressional district as guess who? John Lewellyn Lewis. Both live in Alexandria, Va. Mr. Smith is Virginia-born, but Mr. Lewis is out of Iowa and is only an adopted son of Virginia.

Ifty:

President Roosevelt has alert ears for that little two-letter word, "if."

"If the Japanese move into Thailand, what will the United States do?" a reporter asked at the last White House press conference.

The President pricked up his ears. What was that first word? he inquired. That was all the answer the reporter was able to get.

General Motors Style:

Public Buildings Commissioner W. E. Reynolds had a tough foreman on the temporary building he has just completed for OPM. His name was William S. Knudsen.

The last building Mr. Reynolds supervised was finished in 60 days. He thought the new one could be ready in 45.

"That's not good enough," objected Mr. Knudsen. "Didn't you learn anything from building that last one?"

Mr. Reynolds got the building ready in 38 days, a full week ahead of schedule.

Useful, at Least:

Miss Caroline Haslett, adviser to the British Ministry of Labor, confides she had a much warmer reception in the Middle West than she expected.

The only near "incident" came when an Irishmen sent her a basket of lemons, saying he was so sorry to hear that the English were being deprived of lemons these days.

Unmasked:

Taking his House colleagues to task for weak-kneed action on inflation Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, chided them:

"When you go back to your districts and speak on the Fourth of July about 'We The People,' they are going to say: 'You did not mean 'We The People,' you meant 'Whee! (gleefully) the People' (derisively)."

Big Stick:

There is another Roosevelt "big stick" in the White House, the gift of a veteran newspaperman, Charles Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton, who obtained the thick-headed cane in Wales presented it to the second President Roosevelt at a conference this week with the remark: "There used to be a 'big stick' in the White House and I think we could use one now."

100,000 Norwegians Deprived of Relief

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 5 (AP)—It was reported from Oslo yesterday that German authorities in Occupied Norway suddenly blocked all accounts from which relatives of sailors in British service got relief.

The action affects about 100,000 Norwegians who have relatives among the 25,000 or more Norwegian seamen serving Britain.

German authorities said they acted because "sailors bring ammunition and war material to England which is then used against Norway."

Joint Rulers of the Corn Realm

Wide World

Two Kings Named at Livestock Show

These two farmers grew the finest corn in the United States during the past year. Unable to decide between the two at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago the judges called it a tie between E. W. Doubet of Hanna City, Ill. (left), and Floyd Hiner of Lewisville, Ind. (right). They are shown with their trophies and prize-winning ears of yellow dent corn.

Mediation Reports No Strikes on Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—For the third successive week the National Defense Mediation Board reports that it has no strike before it in its pending 32 cases, involving 358,616 defense workers. Most of these cases represent strikes certified to the Board by the Department of Labor Conciliation Service after it had exhausted its own efforts. When the dispute came to the Board the men voluntarily went back to work pending settlement of the case. A majority of the pending cases involve Congress of Industrial Organizations unions, although officially the C. I. O. has bolted the Board, with the resignation of Philip Murray, C. I. O. leader, which President Roosevelt has sought him to take back.

President Roosevelt at a press conference said the question of Mr. Murray's resignation from the Board is in suspense for the minute.

In any event, the Mediation Board, at a time that the drastic Smith anti-strike bill has just overwhelmingly passed the House is doing a full time job in easing friction in the defense effort. Contrary to the belief widely held, Government figures indicate that with American production at an all time high, defense strikes are at an all-time low. At the time that the Smith bill passed the House Wednesday, the Labor Division of OPM reported only one defense strike affecting a few thousand men. As for the Mediation Board, its officials are proud of its record and declare they have almost established the habit of continuing production pending settlement of disputes. They assert they have quietly succeeded in getting a cooling-off period by voluntary action in most instances, and that it is only the most obdurate case now in which workers decline to continue or resume work while the Board impartially goes over the matter and tries to bring settlement.

The chief threat to the work of the Mediation Board is the resignation of Mr. Murray and the danger that the carefully built up machinery will fly apart under the strain of the coal strike controversy. With that controversy sent to arbitration it is hoped that the difficulty will be overcome. Present C. I. O. cases are generally being postponed even though the mere intervention of the Board in every case thus far has either averted actual walkout or brought the men on strike back to work. The second threat to the Board's work, at least in the opinion of William H. Davis, Chairman, is the enactment of rigid legislation that would change the voluntary system to a compulsory system. "To try to put the lid on labor organizations in this country at this time would, in my opinion," Mr. Davis says, "be disastrous."

Maritime Union and Shippers Agree on Bonus to War Areas

By the Associated Press

One of the last obstacles to the dispatch of United States ships to belligerent ports has been settled with an agreement at New York City on war bonuses between the National Maritime Union and member lines of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

The agreement provides for a bonus of $125 for voyages to the Russian ports of Archangel and Murmansk and $150 for calls at ports in Britain or Eire. These payments would be in addition to the regular $80 per month paid for all deep-sea voyages.

A statement issued by the union said:

"The National Maritime Union and representatives of the companies having labor contracts with this body have speedily concluded these agreements in order that the lend-lease program and aid to Britain and Russia be expedited as much as possible.

"It is felt that a standard will be set for other operators in these areas, working under agreements with other seamen's unions."

A spokesman for the Union said that agreement covered the great bulk of shipping and seamen leaving Unite dStates ports.

Wilmington, Del.—A two-day strike that had halted production on $22,600,000 in cargo ship contracts, was settled at the Pusey & Jones Shipyards.

James Lawson, President of Local No. 3 of the Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organization, said 1,600 workers ratified an agreement reached between the company and the union's Negotiating Committee.

Mr. Lawson said the agreement provides for a union shop, clarification of standard rates of pay, and a Grievance Committee under which the last resort is arbitration by a three-man board whose decision will be binding on both parties.

The agreement, which will be effective until June 23, 1943, contains a no-strike, no-lockout clause.

Detroit—Officials of the City Employees' Union (American Federation of Labor) conferred on details of a contemplated city-wide strike of 37,000 Detroit municipal workers set for Dec. 15 as Mayor Edward J. Jefferies commented that "the situation is very serious."

A. F. of L. officials said union members voted 1,451 to 11 to strike unless "reasonable" concessions to a 16-point union program are made by city officials. The demands include a 15 per cent wage increase for daily wage employees. The Budget Department said these workers receive 70 cents to $1.50 an hour.

Meantime, city employees belonging to the State, County and Municipal Workers' Union (CIO), cautioned against a strike.

New York: The Crucible Steel Company of America announced it had "decided to accept as binding" the decision of President Roosevelt's three-man board which is arbitrating the union shop issue in the case of the captive coal mines.

Crucible is one of nine companies involved, the others having already agreed to accept the board's findings.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Army officials in charge of construction at the $40,000,000 Morgantown Ordnance Works reported that a strike of more than 100 welders had caused a "serious cessation of work" at the plant being constructed for the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia.

Brazilian Prince Joins U. S. Fliers To Get Data on Training Methods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Brazilian Prince began enthusiastically today his self-chosen assignment of four months "living, sleeping, eating and learning" with United States Army and Navy fliers in barracks buildings. He is Prince João, scion of the Braganza Family which once ruled Portugal and is the Western Hemisphere's only royal family, although no longer in power.

Prince João described himself as "just one of the millions of men in uniform who are working to defend our democracy." He prefers to be known as Lieutenant João de Orleans de Bragança of the Brazilian Air Force.

During his stay in this country he will take whatever place he gets in mess lines, sleep on cots, perform whatever work is assigned him—and he says he's looking forward to it, eagerly.

Prince João is the grandson of Dom Pedro II, last Emperor of Brazil who was exiled to France in 1889, when Prince João's father, Principe Dograo Para, was 14 years old.

Prince João and his older brother, Dom Pedro de Orleans de Bragança, now are citizens of the country their grandfather once ruled.

Being democratic comes easily to Prince João. He says his grandfather and father "were quite democratic despite the fact they were monarchial."

While in the United States on an official mission, Prince João will visit Navy and Army flying centers in Florida and Texas. When he returns to Brazil in March he will start a program of flight training patterned along the lines established at Pensacola, Fla., and Randolph Field, Texas. He will leave Washington Monday for Pensacola.

He will also visit the Military and Naval Academies, spending three days at each and living like an under-classman.

"My Government sent me here to see how your officers and your flying cadets are trained," the Prince said. "I can't learn these things unless I live elbow to elbow with the students. We are going to organize flying schools in Brazil and I will act as the intermediary between the cadets and the commanding officers."

The Prince was schooled in France, but he has resided continually in Brazil for the past six years. During the past six months he has been an instructor in the Brazilian Air Force.

The Prince is unmarried, has a preference for college-boy clothes and looks a little like Tyrone Power.

Navy Reports Tanker Scored Hit on U-Boat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Almost three months after receiving orders to "shoot on sight" in the Battle of the Atlantic, the Navy cautiously entered its first official claim that an Axis submarine had been damaged by an American naval vessel on the sea lanes.

Curiously enough, it was not a warship but an armed tanker in the naval service and not a deadly depth bomb but shells of the tanker's five-inch deck guns that apparently registered a hit on the undersea raider.

The Navy Department related the incident in disclosing the dramatic story of an encounter Oct. 30, between the Tanker Salinas, commanded by Commander Harley F. Cope, of New Orleans, and one or more submarines which blasted the Salinas with at least two torpedoes. Commander Cope and members of his crew were highly commended for their work in taking their damaged ship safely into port.

The fight started 700 miles off Newfoundland with a pre-dawn attack on the tanker, which was in a convoy headed for the United States. Two torpedoes were fired at 7:12 a. m., ship's time, "without warning," according to Commander Cope's report. At least one of the torpedoes hit, blasting a hole in the tanker's side, making it list heavily.

Immediately, the tanker lost speed and fell behind the convoy. Then, as members of its crew set about to make emergency repairs and save the ship if possible, a submarine appeared on the ocean surface to starboard to make the kill and fired three more torpedoes.

Whether any of those three struck home remains a naval secret, but that time the 16,800-ton Salinas went into action with its deck guns. "There was some evidence," the Navy Department said, "that the counterattack did damage to the submarine though the extent is not known."

Three and a half hours later, the same or another submarine suddenly showed up near the Salinas which by then had fallen well behind the convoy but had a warship escort, probably destroyers. The warships sailed in to do battle with depth charges, since only the submarine's periscope was above surface. Several charges were dropped, but the Navy said of this attack:

"Results unknown."

Canadian Officer Seeks War for U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Canadian officer and legislator said yesterday the United States must enter the war "while Britain is still strong if the world is to be freed from the threat of Nazi domination."

Lieut. Col. George A. Drew, Ontario Conservative leader, said in an address prepared for a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club of New York:

"I do not believe that we in Canada or you in the United States are helping Britain nearly as much as they are helping us."

"As a Canadian I can say this," he continued. "We in Canada must do a great deal more than we are doing now. We, too, find it difficult to overcome an unreal feeling of security. . . . There is no lagging spirit in Britain. There is no word of complaint. Whatever comes, they will fight on till they can fight no more. But there is a limit to human endurance. . . ."

New Jersey Plant Again Raises Wages

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—The Singer Manufacturing Company has announced a 6 per cent wage increase to 6,000 piece workers and hourly employees in its Elizabeth plant.

The company said the adjustment was made because of increased living costs since an increase of 10 per cent was granted to the same classifications last May 3. The old and new scales were not available.

The company, which has other plants at Bridgeport, Conn., and South Bend, Ind., is busy on defense contracts.

Wait Till People Get Tax Bills, Martin Tells G. O. P. in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the National Republican Committee, said last night those who profess to believe the G. O. P. is not "a strong, virile, vigorous party, destined to come back into power, simply are closing their eyes to the plain implications of the future.

"Wait till the people get their tax bills next March and in March, 1943," he asserted in an address prepared for the biennial convention of the Young Republicans of Kansas.

"Wait until after story after story and tale after tale and instance after instance of utter waste in national defense and in non-defense expenditures are revealed to the people. Wait until instances like the Wolf Creek shell loading plant at Milan, Tenn., are multiplied over and over again, as they will be."

Calling for return to a "balanced bi-party government," Mr. Martin declared that dictatorship does not necessarily mean rule by an individual despot.

"It may be the rule of a group, or a clique, or a party. Mono-party government could be a dictatorship just as surely—and as disastrously—as a one-man government could be.

"To re-establish that system of balanced bi-party government, we must, in 1942, take control of the House of Representatives. No constructive opposition can be either constructive or an opposition if it lacks the power to make its views respected and considered, or if it lacks the means to reach the people."

Gift Suggestions

Fountain Pens, Portable Typewriters, Writing Sets, Photo Albums, Stamp Albums, Brief Cases, Desk Sets, Books, Stationery, Games, Globes, Billfolds, Diaries

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Dolls, Carriages, Sleds, Carts, Skis, Scooters, Tricycles, Bicycles. Also Electrical Appliances of all kinds. Lionel and American Flyer Electric Trains.
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Gay Flowers for the Holidays
Fresh, right from the greenhouse, magnificent in size and color this year, and surprisingly reasonable in cost. Roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, orchids, potted plants, and numerous other varieties.
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If your Christmas list is heavy with question marks, come to Shreve's. We'll show you how to solve your gift problems quicker than you can say "Merry Christmas"

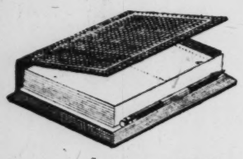
Below are just a few of the treasures that have captured "oh's" and "ah's" from delighted shoppers

And we have thousands more—priced for every purse and purpose. So, if you don't see what you want on this page, come down and be your own Christopher Columbus. You'll make some interesting discoveries!

Original water colours of different planes by Harry Jaffee, mounted under glass in tray. $24

German shepherd dog in Royal Doulton $10. Other breeds $8.50 up

Handsome Steuben heavy cut-glass candelabra. 14 inches high. $170 the pair



Stitched cowhide desk pad. $8.50

Twelve different flower patterns hand-painted on Royal Worcester. $135 the dozen

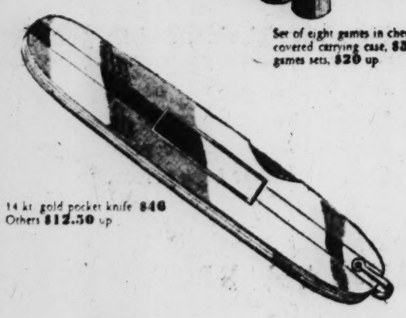
Exact reproduction of the Williamsburg clock. Inlaid mahogany. By Seth Thomas $85.50

Massive sterling English tea set in an oval shape, on an oval sterling Chippendale tray. Jug, $88. Coffee pot, $99. Teapot, $132. Sugar bowl, $37.50. Creamer, $39.00. Tray, $176

Sterling silver rimmed magnifying glass $12.50

Hand-hammered, modern American design sterling covered compote. $100

See of eight games in checked linen covered carrying case, $50. Other games sets, $20 up



14 kt. gold pocket knife $46. Others $12.50 up

"Key to my heart"—14 kt. gold key chain $23

Prices include Federal tax wherever it applies.

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

News of Women's Activities in Boston and New England

Brookline's Second Convoy Proves Value

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the main highways should be blocked, they know how to take the back roads and get there just the same. They proved it today—the members of the Motor Transport Corps of the Brookline Civilian Defense School.

The Defense School's second convoy started at 10 o'clock this morning from Hammond Street on the Worcester Pike for Ashland. There were 24 cars in charge of Sergt. John H. Marshall of the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard. Preceded by the mobile canteen, the cars lined up for inspection before the convoy moved. Gas, oil and water were checked, as well as the air valves, tires and motors. Then they were off.

Each car had a driver and an assistant driver, the latter responsible for following the march table and checking the time and mileage between designated points. Mrs. Beulah Rhoton, Director of the Brookline Defense School, and the motor officers, all graduates of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense School, were in command of the operations under Sergt. Marshall's supervision.

The cars bumped over dirt roads to Framingham Center, on to Cordaville and Ashland, where there was a rest period. The mobile canteen, with 35 women, went ahead and were ready to serve members of the motor corps when they arrived. After it had performed this service the canteen group dispersed and went home. The motor corps, however, made its return trip to Brookline by the back ways going through Woodland and Dover Center over unbelievably rough roads.

The Brookline Defense School now has 82 attending the women's classes in the afternoon and 92 in the men's and women's classes conducted at night. Serving with Mrs. Rhoton on the Advisory Board are Mrs. Elliott C. Cutler, Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton, Edward Dane, Thomas J. Moran, John V. Jewett and Miss Helen L. Richardson, the Secretary.

By a Staff Photographer

Checking Up Brookline Defense School's Second Convoy

Left to right are Lieut. Helen Richardson, Executive Director of the Brookline Committee on Public Safety, and Lieut. Irma R. Tufts, inspectors; Mrs. Muriel Meyer and Mrs. Betty Meltzer, members of the corps.

Masonic Group Elects Officers

Secretaries of Masonic Lodges throughout the State have elected Charles F. Newcomb of Milton, President of the Masonic Secretaries' Association of Massachusetts, to succeed Robert D. Diggs of Waltham.

William L. Oldroyd of Framingham was chosen First Vice-President; Warren G. Wheeler of Dedham, Second Vice-President; Roger A. Vint of Malden, Secretary; Walter M. Farrar of Everett, Treasurer, and Hazen P. Philbrick of Dorchester, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Clubwomen Plan Programs for Soldiers

At the December Club Institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday, Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Chairman of Defense, announced in group meeting that a new defense activity, based on the principles of Abraham Lincoln and directed toward the improvement of morale among army trainees, would be inaugurated on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. She and her Committee expect every woman's club in the State will co-operate in this work, which will include inviting the soldiers into individual homes, taking groups of entertainers to the camps, and other similar plans.

Mrs. Harold R. Moulton, Western Vice-Chairman of Club Institutes, presided at the general meeting, of which the features were a short motion picture showing the actual results of American war relief in England, and a stage presentation of a day at war relief headquarters of the Federation. The latter became the amusing vehicle for reporting on the work of the clubs in many phases.

Mrs. John A. Jennings told of the continuing "adoption" of British and Chinese children. It costs $30 a year to "adopt" a British child in this fashion, paying for its clothing, and some of its care in England. For a Chinese child $20 a year is sufficient to feed, clothe, and educate him. To date, 46 British children have been "adopted" and five Chinese children. Mrs. Charles B. Wetherby reported that the Social Science Club of Ware, Massachusetts, had in 15 months collected $726 for war relief work. Mrs. George S. Sweetnam displayed a brilliantly colored knitted afghan which had been presented to the Commitee to be sent to England. A group of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, in Revere, Mrs. Sweetnam's home, had made and sold candy to raise money for the wool, and they knit it themselves.

At the meeting of the International Relations Committee, of which Mrs. Max Ulin is Chairman, the guest speaker was William S. Howe, at one time American Vice Consul at Hangkow, China. Although retired to private life he has since kept abreast of Far Eastern affairs and is on the Executive Board of Directors of United China Relief. Sketching our Far Eastern policy since the beginning of this century, Mr. Howe said in his opinion it was highly improbable although not impossible that Japan would abandon its policy of aggression, but pointed to the situation which existed just before the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, when Japan, at the last minute, accepted Russian terms. He admitted that this might happen again if the Japanese saw it as the only way to save their nation. He disputed the theory that Japan is Hitler's catspaw.

Mr. Howe deplored what he considered the tragic delays in coming to our present policy in the Far East, and attributed them in large part to a false estimate here of the importance of South America, economically and diplomatically, which he said could not compare in importance in the visible future with either Europe or Asia.

Talk on Settler's Customs At Children's Museum

Tomorrow afternoon in the Auditorium of The Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, Elizabeth Saint John Bruce with spinning wheel and other implements will tell of the customs and crafts of the early settlers. Mrs. Bruce is Director and Corresponding Secretary of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society.

Rhode Islanders Deprecate Lag In Civilian Defense Program

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5—The long-discussed program for civilian defense in Rhode Island has yet to go beyond the discussion stage, much to the annoyance of Rhode Islanders who have read of the progress made in this line in Massachusetts and other States; but the Boy Scouts here have moved ahead, nevertheless, with their own program which was demonstrated to the public for the first time this week.

At an exhibition in Infantry Hall before an adult audience the other night, Scouts from Providence and near-by Riverside put on an artificial air raid on an artificial city, and then proceeded to display the emergency measures in which they had been trained.

One troop set up a short wave radio transmitter to re-establish communications. Another troop set up an emergency refuge ecenter and feeding station. Two troops erected signal towers and another erected a temporary bridge over the "Woonasquatucket River" to restore disrupted supply lines.

Specific duties also were performed in a variety of fields by other groups of boys who have been trained in these special emergency tasks during the past few weeks.

Troop 46 established traffic patrols to assist the police in controlling the movement of the "refugees." Tropp 41 was ready for first aid work. Two troops from Riverside appeared with mobile fire fighting apparatus to assist firemen in the stricken city. Still another troop established a bicycle patrol.

In all, more than 1,000 Scouts participated in the exhibition.

Meanwhile various delays have appeared to postpone establishment of the proposed civilian defense units in the various communities of the State. Except for the air raid spotting system, which was established several months ago and has been tried "under fire" twice since then, Rhode Island hasn't yet set up any State-wide system of air raid wardens, rescue parties and ambulance groups.

Capt. Frank H. Roberts, inspector of ordnance in charge of the Newport Torpedo Station, released some statistics this week intimating the vast expansion of the station since the defense emergency was proclaimed. The torpedo station received the Navy's "E" pennant for excellance in defense production at ceremonies last week.

Employment rolls at the station have been increased and there are now nearly 6,000 civilian employees, Captain Roberts said.

In addition, the station has subcontracted work to scores of large and small manufacturers—some in Rhode Island and some scattered through the Nation. Of these subcontracts, more than $1,000,000 have been distributed to plants in the State.

Among those who now are making torpedo parts for the station are manufacturers who formerly made button hole machinery, watch cases, jewelry, heaters, electric clocks, carpets, sewing machines, shoe machines, magnetoes, and plumbers' supplies.

"We even have among our subcontractors a man with a machine in his cellar," Captain Roberts said.

There are nearly 2,000 parts in a torpedo, varying from tiny clockwork mechanisms to heavy castings.

How many torpedoes are being produced in the Newport Station is a carefully-guarded Navy secret. Before the emergency was proclaimed, the Newport Station made all the torpedoes for the Navy. During the past three years additional plants have been opend in Virginia and on the West coast, but a large proportion of the "tin fish" for the Navy's destroyers, submarines, mosquito boats, and torpedo-carrying planes are produced in Rhode Island.

Newport Estate Sale

Another one of the palatial estates at Newport, "Sea View Terrace," owned by Julia Fay Shipman, was sold under the auctioneer's hammer last week, but the bid was rejected under an arrangement which permitted other bids to be submitted after the sale.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 284 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 3 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79me (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.003mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

Own 1941's Greatest Headlines in CASTLE FILMS'

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Dec. 6
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Dec. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Spanish lessons for North Americans.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Dec. 7

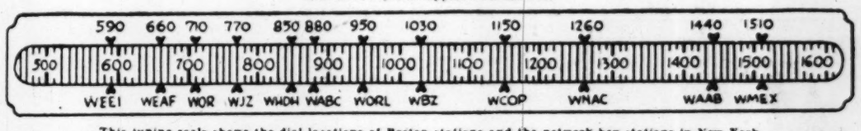
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The truth of It is . . ." VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.87 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club Program, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8 p. m.—News in English; "The Week in Hungary," HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English, JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.87 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Wickham Steed: "Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Jarabe de Pico," comedy in Spanish by Miguel Rey and Pablo Norguies, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.87 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Sports and Music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins", sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	**Sir Thomas Beecham,**	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade", sketch	**guest conductor**	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas", sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones", sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter; News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; orchestra
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World of Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"This Mad's Army"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	News
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	**"Ask the Children"**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Sizing Up the News	**WMEX** Lyric Theater
8:15	**Warren William,**	**"Ask the Children"**	**Graham; orchestra**	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	**WMEX** Lyric Theater
8:30	**drama; guests; or-**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	**"Information, Please!"**	"The Green Hornet"	Dramatization
8:45	**chestra; E. Davis**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	drama	Financial talk
9:00	"Playhouse" with	Dramatic sketch	Waltz Time; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn, Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; News	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00	**Shirley Temple**	Allen Roth's Symphony	"Wings of Destiny"	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	**Time; drama**	of Melody	dramatic sketch	Benny Goodman's Orch.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Ben Tom Connolly	"Meet the Band"	Variety Show, Ralph	Billy Keaton's Variety;	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Dumke & Budd Hullick	quartet; soloists; orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Prgrm	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	**Admiral Emory S. Land**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Jones Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Saturdays' Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	Good Morning; music	Organ Recital	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Revue	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies
9:00	Press News	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; music	Jim and His Texas
9:45	in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Ramblers
10:00	**"March of Youth";**	"Millwheel" music	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Rainbow House" youth	Studio Program
10:15	**play; music; games**	News; Music	"Parade of Stars"	show with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House" youth	Shopping News
10:45	**WEEI** Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; Kay Thomp-	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway";	Baritone and Organ	Letter Quest
11:15	son; music; drama	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	Letter Quest
11:30	Voice of Broadway	Two Men and a Girl	"Saturday Vaudeville"	"Pan Americana"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	Weather; Music	with Jim Ameche; orch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	**Theater of Today;**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	**Diana Barrymore**	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Popular Music
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Education by Radio;	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	defense program	News	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00	Of Men and Books	**Metropolitan Opera:**	"Democracy at Work";	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch
2:15	Of Men and Books	**Wagner's 'Die Walkure';**	Talk by Admiral Byrd	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30	Musical Showcase	**Hele Traubel, Lotte**	Orchestra and vocalists	Rice-Southern Methodist	Don Vinton Ensemble
2:45	Musical Showcase	**Lehmann, sopranos;**	Orchestra and vocalists	football game	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	**Kerstin Thorberg, con-**	'Defense & Your Dollar';	Rice-Southern Methodist	Sports Results
3:15	Country Journal	**tralto; Lauritz Melchior,**	Orchestra; vocalists	football game	Sports Results
3:30	N. E. to the Colors;	**tenor; Erich Leinsdorf,**	"Campus Capers"; orch.;	Rice-Southern Methodist	Sports Results
3:45	News	**conductor**	organ; songs	football game	Sports Results
4:00	Matinee in Meadow-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music; 'Melodic Strings';	Rice-Southern Methodist	Song Stylist
4:15	brook; Jimmy Dor-	**Wagner's 'Die Walkure';**	orchestra	football game	Melody Mirror
4:30	sey's Orchestra	**Metropolitan Opera:**	'Week-End Whimsy'; va-	Rice-Southern Methodist	Melody Mirror
4:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	**Wagner's 'Die Walkure'**	riety show	football game	Melody Mirror
5:00	**Cleveland Symphony**	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatization	Rice-Southern Methodist	Melody Mirror
5:15	**Orchestra**	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	"Design for Dancing";	football game	Melody Mirror
5:30	**Cleveland Symphony**	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	**Orchestra**	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Alpineers"; orch
6:30	Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Univ. So. California	Sports reports
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	Message of Israel	'Quiz of Two Cities';	U. C. L. A. football game	Dance Orchestra
7:15	**informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Univ. So. California	Five Star News
7:30	'Job Hunters'; guest	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	U. C. L. A. football game	Dance Music
7:45	speakers	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Anita Boyer
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from Fort	Round Table discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Banks, Winthrop	Round Table discussion.
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Les Sweetland
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	News Service	Ethel Coppersmith, piano
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	**Chicago Theater; op-**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Meet the Band	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**eretta, "Die Rita";**	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Marian Claire, soprano;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	'Saturday Night	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	Orchestra	**T. Thomas, baritone**	cal Album
10:00	Serenade; music	**conducting**	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Boston Olympics-Balti-
10:15	Public Affairs	**NBC Symphony Orch.**	Robert Patterson	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	more Hockey Game
10:30	Olga Coehlo, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	U. S. Marines
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs	Dance Music
11:00	Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Piano Twins	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local News; Weather	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Jones Orch. Blue	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Riverboat Reveals; Pete	Rodeo; Stu. Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Barron's Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Brescia's Orchestra	Vocalists	"Day's End"; news

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Touches in New Houses—Small Things to Whole Rooms—Make 'Hit' With Buyers

Thrilling Tales of Sea Battles Told by British Naval Heroes

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Outstanding bravery at both the British-French landing at and evacuation from Namsos, Norway, in late April, 1940, won for Lieut.-Commander Richard B. Stannard, now in Boston, the coveted Victoria Cross, ranking decoration for "conspicuous acts of bravery in the presence of the enemy."

First-hand details of the story, as thrilling as any fiction tale, together with an eyewitness account of the sinking of the Nazi battleship Bismarck by the officer who fired a torpedo at that vessel from only 3,000 yards and set a fire in the German's forecastle, were disclosed aboard a British destroyer, being overhauled and repaired at the South Boston Navy Yard Annex.

Skipper Stannard, whose wife drives an ambulance for the Eagle Squadron, commands the destroyer Ramsey, which was built at Quincy, Mass., in 1919 as the U. S. S. Meade. The craft was taken over by Commander Stannard in England in January, 1941, "as is," and has since then steamed 36,000 miles without overhauling or repairs until now.

The old ships—considered "overage" in the United States prior to the outbreak of the war—were praised by the British officers and crew. Commander Stannard, who was first officer of ships in the British merchant service in normal times, said, "We are proud of the former American destroyers and of the expedition and speed with which they are being repaired in American shipyards."

"Nothing Much"

But when it came to talking about the circumstances that led up to his receiving the Victoria Cross from the hands of King George VI, the skipper attempted to dismiss it with the brief "It was nothing much. We had a little fun, that's all." But persistent scribes gradually drew out the facts.

It seems Commander Stannard commanded the anti-submarine ship Arab, with a crew of 50. Sent to Namsos, where 2,000 Chasseurs were landed, the Germans began pouring over the hills from the land side, and launched an air attack. Considerable ammunition had been landed on the jetty for use of the Chasseurs. This was struck by a bomb and fired.

Calmly Commander Stannard nosed the steamer Arab into the heart of the exploding ammunition boxes and led an attack on the fire with ship's hoses. His objective, he said, was to quench the fire to prevent it being a beacon guide for the bombers, as well as to try and save the wharf. The fire was put under control, and the seamen landed, built up rock fortifications, and fought the advancing Germans with Molotoff bombs until the 2,000 French troops had been evacuated successfully to troopships 13 miles away, 200 to each trip of the smaller vessels.

The total casualties, he said, were two wounded. The Arab was damaged, but she was brought back home to England successfully. Four ships were sunk in the action. Last to leave Namsos were Commander Stannard and the 150 men comprising three crews of small craft.

Sinking of Bismarck

Also aboard the Ramsey is Richard Michell, R. N., who was recently awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for action in the sinking of the Nazi battleship Bismarck, who hopes he can receive it at Buckingham Palace at the same time a Distinguished Service Order decoration is given to his father, Kenneth Michell, for heroism in the evacuation of Greece.

The youthful Lieutenant was assigned to the destroyer Maori, in May, 1941, and he said that on May 26 the vessel picked up a radio report that the Bismarck was only 50 miles south of the Maori. The vessel turned and headed south, with four destroyers and the new Polish destroyer Piorun. A heavy sea was running and the destroyers were only able to make 27 knots, while the Nazi craft was doing 23 knots.

The chase continued in a southerly direction all that day, the Ark Royal and other vessels headed up from the South to meet the Bismarck. At dusk, the air squadron from the Ark Royal flew past the Maori, bombing the Nazi craft, damaging the steering equipment and jamming both rudders.

The speed of the Bismarck was thus reduced to 12 to 15 knots, but she was able to steer with her engines, heading toward Brest, France. About 9 p. m. May 26, the Maori came within sight of the Bismarck, in the dusk, about eight miles away. The Nazi fired and a shell fell dangerously close to the destroyer. The German aim was excellent. The objective of the destroyers was to prevent the Nazi vessel from reaching Brest, and reduce her speed until the heavier battleships could arrive.

Individual Attacks

Each destroyer was ordered to make individual attacks on the Bismarck with torpedoes. The Maori was fortunate enough to get within 3,000 yards of the Bismarck before discovery, the closest of any of them, Lieutenant Michell said. A salvo was fired, at least one of the torpedoes being heard to have hit its mark, despite the roar of the heavy guns on the Bismarck. The craft's 16-inch and 5.9 guns were turned on the Maori, but a fire was seen to break out in the battleship's forecastle where the torpedo struck.

Lieutenant Michell, being torpedo control officer, literally "pulled the trigger," after getting sights on the German craft. The guns turned on the Maori were as heavy as those fired at the Hood, but fortunately they fell to each side, so that only splinters hit the Maori, which was badly peppered. Yet there were no fatalities, and only one man seriously wounded aboard the Maori.

When dawn came, the Bismarck was in sight but no other craft could be seen. "We could not cope with her heavy guns, but fired two more torpedoes, attempting to dodge the shells of the Nazi and playing like a cat with a mouse." Just before 9 a. m. the Rodney and other heavy armament British craft appeared and opened fire on the Bismarck, while "the Maori had a ringside seat."

At 11:01 a. m., May 27, the Bismarck sank. The sea was black with Germans. "We attempted to rescue survivors, and got 24, but a German submarine, near-by, started sending torpedoes at us.

Glad of Capture

"One survivor told us three torpedoes hit the Bismarck from the night attack of the destroyers. This man spoke English well, and said he had lived in New York five years. He did not want to return to Germany, stating that if he must fight it would be for the United States. But pressure had been brought to bear on him, and he returned to Germany. He was glad to be captured, he said, adding that if any survivors got home with the true story of the Bismarck there would be no more volunteers for the German Navy. They had been told that all the vessels attacking the Bismarck had been sunk."

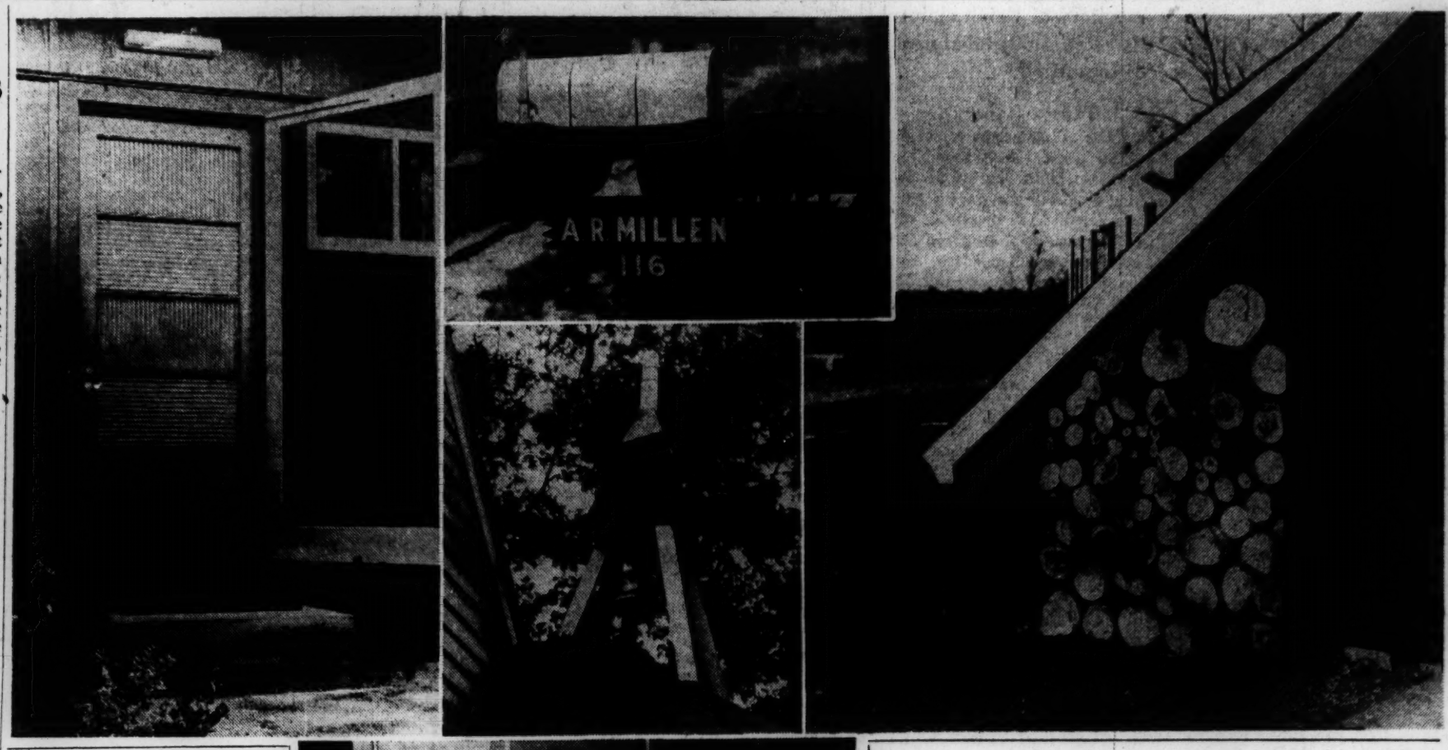
A mystery that probably will never be solved was the action of the Bismarck, in the night attack, of turning her course and heading straight toward where the British battleships were approaching. British officers thought it was to escape the destroyers and then to double back and make port at Brest. No destroyers were lost in that encounter.

The sailors on the Maori stuck to their torpedo tubes for 12 hours with seas washing over them the entire time, joking throughout the long hours.

Lieutenant Michell has an uncle in the United States Army, Col. Gordon Heron, at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, he said, who is taking care of his 10-year old sister.

Another member of the crew of the Ramsey is John F. Savage, R. N. R., a sub-lieutenant, who has been on ships that were torpedoed three times. First was the City of Mandalay in the Bay of Biscay, Oct 17, 1939; next was the former Cunarder, Carinthia, off the coast of Ireland, June 5, 1940, and finally the Crispin, armed merchant vessel in mid-Atlantic, Feb. 2, 1941. His home is in Guernsey, which has been taken by the Germans.

Commander Stannard's home, near London, has been bombed and wrecked, he said, admitting that the most annoyance was the loss of all his foreign postage stamps, a collection started by his father, and valued at $17,000. It was in a bank vault, and represented the efforts of nearly a half century.



By a Staff Photographer

Architectural Trade-Marks

Every architect has his "pet" ideas to brighten new home communities. Door at upper left is fluted glass block for privacy, in Dover, Mass. Unique type of mailbox (top middle) is in Hingham community on High Street. The bell idea (below) was brought over from Norway by Gustave Hagen, architect, to decorate Sheridan Hills home, Wellesley Hills. Royal Barry Wills originated garage woodshed (extreme right) in Lexington development. Lower picture is glass block lighting for workspace under kitchen cabinets.

Prices Drop In Boston On Pork Products

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With fresh pork at the peak supply point of the year, prices on pork products are again lower this week, and the downward tendency carried along some of the other meats.

Shoppers were making the most of the lower prices today, for indications point to a slow upward trend after the turn of the year, market men pointed out. Already the freezers, which were reported in market circles cleaned entirely out of pork, were buying fresh supplies to meet the demands of late spring and summer, 1942.

Pork loins for roasting, which were offered by chain stores at 20 cents last week end, were again priced at that same figure today, but in large suburban cut-price stores 19 cents was quoted and in some instances as little as 17 cents. Independent stores usually asked 23 cents.

Hams Lower

Smoked hams were down as low as 25 cents in some cut-priced stores, though many retailers were asking 29 to 31 cents. Cooked hams, sold by whole or half hams, were down to 31 cents in chain stores. Sliced bacon that has been 33 and 35 cents in chain stores was down to 29 cents today.

Lamb legs which were available as low at 26 cents a pound last week, in the chain stores were down to 25 cents today, though 28 and 29 cents were quoted in several stores. Veal legs could be had as low as 18 cents.

Beef prices are fairly steady in chain stores, where quotations were comparatively low recently, especially for the selection of steaks and roasts at 31 cents. Rib roast is 25 cents in such stores and 22 to 23 cents in some cut-price stores.

Poultry prices are fairly steady, though market men say fowl are lower. Chain stores still quote 27 cents for fowl, though as low as 21 cents is heard in some of the cut-price stores. Chicken ranges from 23 to 27 cents, and turkey 29 to 33 cents. In all these instances, however, higher prices are found in independent stores.

Butter and Eggs

Butter and eggs are lower again this week. Chain stores offer their regular butter at 38 cents, and large fresh eggs at 43 cents.

Sea food prices are firm, though cut-price stores offer haddock as low as 9 cents, mackerel at 10 and halibut at 22. Lobsters are beginning to arrive in Boston from Canada, following opening of the season Dec. 1.

In fruits and vegetables, chain stores are offering Blue Hubbard squash as low as 10 cents for five pounds, cauliflower 19 cents a head, carrots 15 cents for two bunches, celery 25 cents for two bunches of white crisp celery, and tomatoes, 25 cents for two pounds.

The United States Office of Price Administration in Washington reported "the best fresh vegetable buys in the Boston area next week, are cabbage, carrots, spinach, potatoes, celery, beans, and onions. And the best fruit buys are apples, grapefruit and oranges." High prices prevail on California cauliflower, Texas beets and Arizona lettuce, the report said. Celery is particularly abundant. Homegrown apples are in heavy supply and of good quality. Citrus fruits are reasonable, including Texas and Florida grapefruit and California oranges, according to the report.

Special Features in Houses Selling Many of Them Today

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It's the gadgets that sell the house. Or it's some practical idea the builder has thought of that strikes the would-be home owner favorably at just the right time."

So say the builders and architects of Greater Boston. And knowing that they have left their individual trademarks in some characteristic decoration, peculiar type of construction or application of a practical idea upon new home communities we have visited within reasonable commuting distance of the State House (offhand, that means about 200.)

Many home buyers have been "sold" just on the large dimensions of a living room. A family fresh from Scotland not long ago bought a Newton home because of a thriving garden of bluebells. They hardly looked at the house itself. Another house in Auburndale was sold to a family because the man of the house liked the location of the shower bath between the main bedroom and the bathroom with a door on either side.

A School Days Reminder

Such specialized buying has encouraged architects and builders to use their individual talents for new ideas to the utmost. For instance, when we see a school bell supported by four perpendicular brackets perched on the peak of the family garage, we suspect Gustave Hagen, Norwegian architect, who brought the idea with him from his home land. He said he has always had pleasant recollections of early schooldays when the old bell brought them in from recess. And the bell gives a rustic touch that most New Englanders like in their homes.

Mr. Hagen's talents are given full expression in the Sheridan Hills section of Wellesley Hills, off the Worcester Turnpike.

Many architects are seeing possibilities for decorative touches in garages, Royal Barry Wills in his Lexington home colony carries the front roof lines of his garages almost to the ground, providing for outdoor firewood storage. In Eliot Hill and the Vaughan Street sections of Newton Highlands, carrying the garage roof lines farther makes a convenient tool house annex.

Stone Fronts Pleasing

The Fox Meadow community of Arnold Hartmann in Newton focuses attention on stone fronts, an idea that sprang from the excessive quantities of stone evacuated for foundations there. Glendale Acres in Needham, off Forest Street, leaves us with a distinct recollection of dry, spacious, and well-built basements.

Scattered throughout Greater Boston we run upon houses having garden fences that form a continuation of the house roof line, huge colonial styled front doors resembling those used in the homes of the old sea captains along the coast, and conservatories for flowers in winter. No need to tell us that Charles M. Willis, Lexington architect, has been busy again with his modern, precision building methods.

If we want to locate a true example of the work of Barry Wills . . . we look for a low-slung Cape Codder, perhaps with a broken roof line, a breezeway porch and fat, squatty, central chimney.

It seems as though builders begin with a basic idea of what the buyer wants and build entire communities around that idea. Oakdale, in Natick, for instance, has concentrated on huge living-room windows that take up most of the front wall. The impression of unusually wide street also lingers longest with us in connection with Oakdale.

The Built-In Dog House

In other districts the urge is strongly evident toward outdoor, on-the-porch fireplaces. Fireplaces in the kitchens are cropping out in other places. Another architect is playing with the idea of glass blocks along the kitchen walls underneath the cabinets to throw much-needed light into much-utilized working spaces.

Down in Squantum a builder has constructed an inside-the-house "dog-house" built into the walls of the basement with doors on both ends. The outside door allows the dog to enter his house, which is kept warm by being inside the basement walls. The inside door gives the dog access to the main house itself.

In the Lexington "Battle Green" development of William Lyons, a miniature house raised on a wooden pedestal serves the R. F. D. The arched windows are the slots into which are inserted the metal mail boxes, giving an interesting and attractive setting to an otherwise common New England eyesore.

Streamlined First Division Due Back at Devens Saturday

Defense News in Brief

First Division Returning—Nearly 16,000 soldiers of the Army's prime task force, the streamlined First Division, will be back in Fort Devens, at Ayer, Mass., tomorrow, after taking part in the First Army war games in North and South Carolina.

The motorized division is traveling north in two columns of 1,000 trucks each, two echelons forming each column. Most of the troops are expected to arrive between 2 and 6 p. m. The colorful 101st Cavalry Regiment, which is with the west convoy, will arrive late tomorrow after a night stop at Poughkeepsie, New York.

With the homecoming of the Division the population of the post will jump more than 15,000 over night and in that short time the commissary must adjust itself to the gigantic task of issuing rations for 22,000 instead of 6,000 soldiers.

Vast quantities of food were rolling into the Fort today by the carload as the Quartermaster Corps commissary prepared for the influx of troops. Despite the more than threefold increase in its business, this efficient branch will be able to make the adjustment without losing stride. It distributed rations for more than 50,000 troops during the VI Army Corps maneuvers here last summer. Providing for 22,000 will consequently be a comparatively simple matter.

More N. E. Airports?—Only Congressional approval of a $57,000,000 appropriation for a National airport program stands in the way of New England getting several new airports, it was announced today in Washington. If the bill is passed, the vital northeast section will probably receive $3,235,210 for new air fields in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island.

Officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration have notified Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts that tentative allocations for New England include construction or expansion of regular air fields at Skowhegan, Maine; Southbridge, Athol-Orange, and Plymouth, Mass.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; and Westerly, R. I.

Since the beginning of the airport program under the CAA, which has selected locations with the advice of an Army-Navy Board in the order or strategic military importance, New England has been allocated $16,000,000 for developing aviation facilities, Representative McCormack said.

Admiral Kalbfus Remains Active—The Navy has announced that Rear Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, Commandant of the Naval Operating Base at Newport, R. I., was transferred to the retired list Dec. 1, but would remain on active duty at his present post.

Masks for Tank Riders—The troops who travel in a cloud of dust—the tank corps, mechanized forces, and soldiers following the armored divisions—are going to be equipped with special masks. The American Optical Co., of Southbridge, Mass., announced today it was concluding delivery to the Government of 100,000 masks which weigh only one and one half ounces and yet protect the respiratory system by excluding dust as small as a micron—1-25,000 of an inch. The order was placed by the Chemical Warfare Service.

Women's Truck Convoy—Members of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School — 100 girls who have been giving up their evenings to learn emergency defense duties—will start a two-day, 98-mile convoy in 36 automobiles tomorrow, Taunton will be the bivouac for a group from Boston and a contingent of Cape Codders from Hyannis. The girls will take part in mass maneuvers at Canton Sunday. The cavalcade will follow circuitous routes, using back roads and avoiding main highways.

Christmas in the Camps—About 4,000 wreaths and hundreds of 10-foot garlands of pine, spruce and fir balsam will be used to decorate service clubs, libraries, and cafeterias in New England Army camps it has been announced by the State Federation of Womens Clubs. Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of Brockton, who made the announcement, said that the decorating program was undertaken by the Federation's Conservation and Garden Committee, so that every soldier spending his holiday in the Bay State may have a real New England Christmas. Club members will arrange wreaths and garlands at Fort Devens, Dec. 16, Camp Edwards, Dec. 17, and Fort Banks, Dec. 18.

Tobin Files $94,385 Cost For Campaign

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1941 political campaign cost $94,385 and that of his leading opponent, former Gov. James M. Curley, cost a total of $33,930, according to official returns filed with City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle.

The campaign committee for School Committeeman Joseph Lee, who ran a poor third in the mayoralty contest, listed expenditures of $39,096, which, together with $1,137 spent personally by Mr. Lee, brought his campaign cost to a listed figure of $40,233. The fourth candidate, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, had no campaign committee but personally spent $299, his return showed.

The Tobin fund included $2,700 contributed by the Mayor himself, of which he had received $2,200 in gifts and supplied $500 from his own pocket. There were a number of $1,000 contributions and many other gifts ranging all the way down to $1. The Committee ended the campaign with a deficit of $5,561.

The Curley-Tobin expenditures this year were about reversed from four years ago, when Mr. Curley spent about $94,000 while Mr. Tobin spent about $45,000.

Without impugning the accuracy of any of these returns, it should be stated that in political circles it is commonly accepted as fact that candidates often spend more money in a campaign than shown by their official returns to the City Clerk.

Of the several hundred contributors to the Tobin campaign fund, approximately 66 gave $500 or more each. This group included some two dozen contractors, architects, insurance brokers, and others having actual or potential business with the City; 25 City officials and employees; several personal friends of the mayor; several members of old Yankee families, and a handful of miscellaneous citizens.

There were 23 contributions, besides Mayor Tobin's, of $1,000 or more; one of $750; four of $600, and 38 of $500.

English Dedham To Dedham, Mass.

Dedham, England, is to salute Dedham, Mass., by short wave radio on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 7 p. m., eastern standard time. One of a series of programs by the British Broadcasting Corporation dedicated to namesake towns in the United States, the BBC program will present a group of townspeople and City officials gathered before microphones in the Town Square. They will tell the story of their lives during the past year.

The BBC will relay this program on the frequencies of 6.11 and 9.58 megacycles.

The Town Clerk of the English town will also be on hand to recount some of the history of this more ancient namesake of the American town.

It's Coming Home That Counts in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5 (AP)—Gov. Robert Blood issued a proclamation today asking mayors of cities and selectmen of towns to arrange homecoming celebrations for men in the armed services who are given furloughs.

The Governor said that a large number of men will be given leaves to return home for the Christmas holiday period and he proposed that programs be held Dec. 27 as a mark of appreciation of the State and communities for the service of soldiers and sailors.

Escaped Men Retaken

WAREHAM, Mass., Dec. 5 (AP)—Three reformatory inmates who overpowered two guards and fled manacled together from a police automobile last week were back in custody today—even though they had managed to rid themselves of the shackles. James Gonsalves and Marcus Brownell, both of Boston, were picked up in a police raid on a shack here, and Michael Martin, of New Bedford, was found in a cellar in New Bedford.

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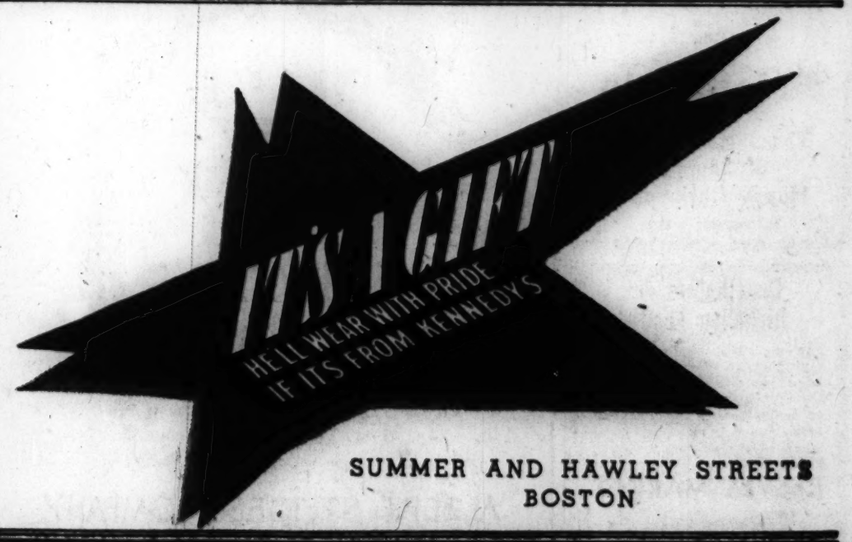

SUMMER AND HAWLEY STREETS
BOSTON

Russians Claim Recapture Of 4,000 Square Miles

By the Associated Press

Friday, Dec. 5

The Russians declared today they had won back 4,000 square miles of territory on the Rostov-Donets Basin front in a still-powerful offensive which has wrested hundreds of villages from the Germans and driven them back to a defense line along the Mius River extending north from Taganrog.

A Moscow radio, quoting dispatches to the Government newspaper Izvestia, asserted that the westward surge of the Red army still had not been stopped, despite counterattacks and desperate Nazi attempts to establish artillery-backed lines of fortification.

Pravda reported that the Russians had recaptured the mining town of Matveyev Kurgan, east of Stalino and some 60 miles north of Taganrog.

Nazis Gain at Moscow

On the Moscow front, however, the Germans apparently hurled concentrated offensive power into a heavy new onslaught north and west of Moscow, breaking through the Solnetschnogorski sector toward Dmitrov, 40 miles directly north of the capital on the secondary rail line to Leningrad.

Russian radiocasts indicated that a second "danger zone" had developed immediately southwest of Moscow, where the Germans were said to have jabbed a wedge through Soviet defenses at Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of the capital, to the Narp Fominsk area, 40 miles southwest of Moscow.

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, dispatches to London said, had broadened the southern operations to a 70-mile front and driven twin spearheads westward in an attempt to hem up the fleeing army of Gen. Ewald von Kleist.

Tula Situation Grave

The Tula situation remained grave from the Russian viewpoint. The direction of the German attack against that arms center 100 miles below Moscow, indicated the invaders had succeeded in piercing the Stalinogorsk sector defenses to the east for encirclement operations.

Germans acknowledged powerful and relentless tank, cavalry and infantry charges in the south, describing these as a fanatical and costly Russian effort to recover lost ground.

White-clad Red Army patrols were declared in a dispatch to the London News Chronicle to be firing forests to smoke out Axis remnants of the retreat from Rostov, finding hundreds of snipers and gunners "frozen or so weakened that they are ready to surrender."

The extent of the Russian progress westward was in dispute.

A Berlin spokesman declared that "the front is somewhere between Rostov and Taganrog," respectively the Don River gate to the oil-rich Caucasus which the invaders entered two weeks ago, and a Sea of Azov port 40 miles to the west.

Fighting at Taganrog

Soviet dispatches to London said German rear-guard detachments still were holding out in parts of Taganrog, but that the Russian flag was flying again over the city.

Military observers in Berlin hinted that the German Air Force was preparing to raze Rostov when the weather and other conditions were suitable, in keeping with a High Command announcement Nov. 29 that retaliatory measurers would be taken against the populace for illegally fighting in the rear of German troops.

Meanwhile Kuibyshev reported that the first shipment of British and American supplies for Polish forces had arrived at a Polish divisional camp somewhere in Russia.

Included were uniforms, boots, shoes, blankets and some food.

Polish, Russian and British flags fly over a big building in the center of a bustling Soviet city where the Polish Command is situated.

Finns Take Hangoe

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Finnish High Command announced today that the occupation of the Hangoe naval base has been completed by Finnish troops after evacuation by Russian forces.

A communiqué said incoming troops found the city in "fairly good condition, although dangerous because of the large number of hidden mines."

Three hundred Russian prisoners were taken during the Finnish reoccupation, the communique added.

A Finnish spokesman said that while the reoccupation brought Finland a big step nearer to the strategic goal vital to its security, certain dangerous areas remained to be wrested from the Russians before the Finns could feel safe.

The most important former Finnish territory remaining in Russian hands, he said, is the Fischer Peninsula in the Arctic, dominating the Port of Petsamo.

Nazis Junk Offensive to Aid von Kleist?

Russian advances make mockery of Reich claim that Red Army had been disorganized.

Wide World-Associated Press

Striking at their foes all along the Eastern Front from Leningrad to Sevastopol, Russian armies are making a mockery of recent Nazi statements that the morale of the Red Army has been shattered and its staff utterly disorganized.

The fight that Hitler and his spokesmen at home have been telling the German people was already won has back-fired in their faces. A German retreat from Rostov-on-Don, assuming that it could go on unchecked, might go down in history as a repetition of Napoleon's withdrawal from Moscow.

Russian staff strategists outguessed their Nazi rivals at a critical moment. They lured their foe deliberately into the Rostov trap, only to turn on him in a double or triple envelopment drive.

Russian reports of a panic flight of Nazis along the coastal road toward Mariupol, 100 miles west of Rostov, may be overdrawn; in fact, the latest word is that the German resistance has somewhat stiffened. The Nazi commander probably realized his danger in time as Russian columns to the north, forging toward his successive communication lines, broke through inadequate German-Italian detachments thinly screening his daring coastal drive to Rostov.

Column's Location Unknown

There is little to show just where those interior Red columns are making their effort to strike in behind the retreating German Army. One report places them already porth and west of Mariupol itself, astride German communication lines northwestward and within 30 miles of the coast of the Sea of Azov.

If that is true, and the Russians reached the seashore in force west of Mariupol, a considerable part of the Nazi Army retreating down the coast might be cut off. There is strong evidence, however, that the German High Command has already junked its offensive program to muster re-enforcements for the gravely endangered columns backtracking from Rostov.

Berlin tells of Russian counter-attacks against the siege arc of Sevastopol in the Crimea. That implies that Nazi forces in the Crimea are being recalled to the mainland to meet the Mariupol threat. The Crimea Railroad is in German hands and offers opportunity to rush re-enforcements northeastward.

The highroad westward from Mariupol crosses the Crimean Railroad near Melitopol. It was along that highway that the Germans broke through to Rostov in their daring eastward coastal drive, now in reverse.

Rail Spur Threatened

Just above Melitopol a rail spur takes off eastward from the Crimean Railroad, leading directly into the hilly and broken terrain 40 miles north of Mariupol, where German communications seem to be threatened by a second and wider Russian flanking drive. It is in that area that a new crisis could develop for the Germans, forcing them to retreat even west of Mariupol unless the Red flanking thrust is promptly countered.

Withdrawal of Nazi divisions from the southern face of the Moscow siege salient about Tula seems also in progress. It could account for reported Russian advances of 20 to 40 miles in that area. Those German forces are badly needed southward to deal with the Russian counteroffensive in the Rostov-Mariupol area.

Should the offensive reach the Crimean Railroad, the Russians might also turn the tables on their foe there, relieving the Crimean threat to the Caucasus.

Nazi Salients Exposed

North of Moscow, however, there are indications that the Russians are striking in local attacks chiefly designed to prevent transfer of Nazi divisions to the Ukraine front. Yet there are two Nazi advance salients in the north even more dangerously exposed and slenderly based than was the Rostov spearhead that the Russians have now lopped off.

Both are aimed at cutting Moscow's communication with Archangel, port of enry for British and American war supplies. In the Tihkvin area Russian cutting off operations are in progess. Eastward of the breakthrough to Klin, where the Germans are closest to Moscow's inner defenses, they have pushed to the Volga-Moscow Canal within 30 miles of the Moscow-Archangel Railroad; but with perilously exposed supply lines.

Russian prospects of smashing both northern threats as the Rostov spearhead was broken look promising. It probably would stalemate the front for the winter from Leningrad to the Crimea.

By a Staff Artist

How 'Disorganized' Red Army Is Moving Forward

Strenuous efforts being made by Nazis to stem tide of Russian counterattack west of Rostov. Broken line indicates the present battle line. The white arrows show the Russian points of attack, black arrows the German.

Britain Gives Nazi Allies Last Chance to Avoid 'Break'

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP) — Great Britain has sent notes to three nations fighting beside Germany against Russia—Finland, Hungary and Rumania—in what an authorized source declared was "a final British effort to stabilize relations," and has given them until midnight to answer.

The contents of the notes were not revealed.

[The notes apparently were Britain's answer to requests by her Russian ally and demands at home for a declaration of war against the three countries.]

The authorized source disclosed the notes were dispatched last week through the "good offices" of the United States and that the United States Government has been kept informed.

He said the contents of the notes did not mean that Britain would automatically be at war with the three countries at midnight if no replies were received.

He explained that the "ultimate fate" of the three nations might differ according to whether Britain received replies and the nature of the replies.

Lacking a reply, however, it was believed that a British declaration was likely during the night.

He declared that the notes called for reply by today and by 12:30 p. m. (6:30 a. m. E. S. T.) no reply had been received from any of the three nations.

The British Government will await replies until midnight tonight, he said, and "if no reply is received by then a new phase of the situation will be reached."

He said the British Government would then be able to take "such measures which are called for by this new phase."

He added that the notes were sent through "good offices" of the United States Department and of United States Ministers in the three Capitals concerned and that the United States Government had been fully informed.

The notes were addressed "towards the end of last week," this source said, and their purpose "was to avert a further deterioration in relations between Great Britain and these Powers."

Nazis Attacked in Paris Again

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 5 (AP)—New anti-Nazi attacks in Paris were reported today in dispatches reaching Vichy.

The latest in a series of outbreaks was reported to have occurred in the Rue de Seine, in the Latin Quarter near the Boulevard St. Germain.

It was in this district that a German bookshop was recently dynamited. Details of the new attacks were not immediately available in Vichy.

Shoes Hard to Find

PARIS, Nov. 30. Delayed. (AP)—The mayors of 14 divisions of Paris and 25 or 30 suburban mayors are busy finding shoes for school children. Leather shoes are available for only one-twentieth of them.

Most mayors ordered wooden sabots from the north of France, but because of the great demand only about half the orders are being filled.

How High Is Up?

PARIS, Nov. 30. Delayed. (AP)—Elevator operators in Paris' two tallest structures are awaiting a Government ruling on just how literally they should take a new law restricting service to the fifth or higher floors.

The law, designed to save electricity, requires walking up to all floors below the fifth.

Elevators at both the Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower normally stop at the "first floor," 165 feet, or about 16 ordinary floors, above the ground at the arch, and 150 feet, or 15 ordinary floors, at the tower.

The Eiffel Tower elevator also stops at the "second floor" (313 feet), and the third (741 feet).

Yule Messages

PARIS, Occupied France, Dec. 4 Delayed (AP)—The French Government has arranged to radiocast for every American in France a 20 word Christmas message to a maximum of ten friends in America provided the messages contain no politics nor military information.

The messages will be radiocast from the Government radio station at Vichy.

Ruman Boy King Visits Italy

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 5 (AP)—Young King Michael, of Rumania, and his mother, former Queen Helen, have established themselves for a vacation today at his northern villa.

They arrived here Saturday night by train thrugh the Brenner Pass.

The King was on a motor tour along the Italian Riviera today after sightseeing at Ravenna yesterday.

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 5 (AP)—Hints of an anti-Nazi movement in German-dominated Rumania were heard here today simultaneously with a report that King Michael had left his kingdom at the instance of the German secret police.

The report was obtained by the newspaper Excelsior just as Radu Irimescu, former Rumanian Ambassador to the United States, returned by plane to Washington after three days of frequent conferences with the abdicated King Carol, who is in exile here with Mme. Elena Lupescu.

Mr. Irimescu resigned as Ambassador to Washington when Carol made a hazardous escape from his homeland in September, 1940.

Excelsior said an anti-Nazi movement in Rumania would not be surprising. King Carol professed to know nothing of a Rumanian plot.

Navajo Indians Aid In Army Dedication

FORT WINGATE, N. M., Dec. 5 (AP)—Navajos gathered today to help the White Fathers dedicate a $10,000,000 ordnance depot.

Gov. John Miles of New Mexico and Maj. Henry McKenzie of Washington shared places on the dedicatory program with Charlie Turquoise, and his assistants. More than 6,000 workmen, including 2,500 Indians, completed the huge defense project two months ahead of schedule.

Withdrawal Of Red Troops Aids Japan

Continued from Page 1

Army in the Baikal-Amur area, its concentration west of the Urals would have been completed just about this time.

Reliable estimates of the forces available in the Far East would indicate that two months ago the original 31 divisions in Siberia had already been depleted to 20 by drafts to bolster the western front.

Eleven divisions in the Baikal-Amur area had been left untouched, to prevent Japanese moves from Manchukuo northward.

Since then additional Siberian troops have been pushed westward, coming in the main from the central area. These elements have by now been long since absorbed in the western Russian armies. But if the Soviets had reason to believe that Japan might be restrained by other means, it is quite possible that the Far Eastern elements—hard-bitten veteran troops—are now in the Donets basin.

Role of the Cossacks

Ten divisions of this type, supplemented by Marshal Semyon Budenny's cavalry hordes, which have already been reinforced by Don Cossack elements, would constitute a striking force well capable of rolling back a rash German thrust on Rostov.

Further credence might be lent to this hypothesis by Japanese display of belligerence, since, in such case, the Soviet elements left behind in the Far East would be vastly inferior to the 10 Japanese divisions poised in Manchukuo. In that case, it can well be understood that Japan's hopes of obtaining any appeasement moves from the United States and Britain are nil.

Another view of the situation would be that the Germans plan to suck in all available Russian elements in the south to a rash advance in the Donets basin, while pushing a spearhead over the slender Krim isthmus toward Novorossisk — an extremely difficult operation—thence to the oil fields or northeast to bag the Russians operating west of the Don. It will be remembered that a similar plan was carried out with success against the headstrong Marshal Budenny earlier in the campaign, in the vicinity of Kiev.

Move in Asia Minor

Still another possibility, which must not be overlooked, is that the German plan calls for the long-discussed move through Anatolia into Asia Minor — a campaign which, if successful, would solve most of the immediate problems. Concentration of a force sufficient for this operation would be in Rumania and Bulgaria. It would necessitate the withdrawal of considerable forces from the Russian front—a reduction which might account for the slowing up of both the Moscow and Rostov drives.

A campaign of such magnitude cannot be launched in a moment. Preparations inaugurated now would be completed by spring, much too late to affect the North African situation.

Lastly, a co-operation agreement with Vichy, coupled by the occupation of the Iberian peninsula, is not too far fetched a possibility. It, too, would necessitate the concentration of a great force with consequent withdrawals from the Russian front.

Test of Sea Power

What war-weary Spain could do either to oppose or facilitate the move, cannot be estimated. It would involve a test of sea power in the Mediterranean, between the British fleet and a combined Franco-Italian naval force under German command. Its objective would be to eliminate the possibility of American entry into a "shooting war" on European soil.

Whatever the future may be, the present offers but complications for Hitler. Continuation of the Russian advance may result in a serious disaster to German arms along the Black Sea front. Marshal Timoshenko's assaults have at least delayed further incroachment into the Caucasus. A token victory elsewhere is needed to bolster German spirit, to coax Japan into a catspaw move. In stilted British military language, Hitler's situation has, momentarily, "slightly deteriorated."

Taft Urges Senate To Question Hoover

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio suggested today that the Senate call upon former President Herbert Hoover for advice when it tackles the controversial price-control measure already passed by the House.

Senator Taft, who is sponsoring substitute price legislation, said that Mr. Hoover acquired vast practical experience in price fixing while serving as Federal Food Administrator during the World War.

"If the Senate wants to learn from someone who really knows how to fix prices we should invite Mr. Hoover here," he said. "He did more real price fixing during the last war than anyone in our history."

The Ohioan made his suggestion as Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Acting Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, announced he would seek to speed hearings on the disputed House bill. These begin Tuesday with Leon Henderson, Acting Price Administrator, as first witness.

Paris Paper Seeks Cause Of Low French Birth Rate

PARIS, Nov. 30. Delayed. (AP)—Prizes amounting to $8,000 have been offered by the newspaper France Socialist for the best explanations of the low French birth rate.

Soviet, Poles Jointly Pledge Victory and Lasting Peace

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Free Polish Government and the Soviet Union were pledged today not only to fight the war until the German invaders were destroyed, but to promote a "durable alliance of democratic countries" for lasting peace.

A declaration signed last night by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski and Joseph Stalin, Premiers of the two Governments, asserted that jointly with Great Britain and other Allies, and "with the support of the United States of America," the signatories would "wage war until complete victory."

The pact of friendship and mutual assistance, as published by Tass, declared that after a "victorious war and appropriate punishment of the Hitlerite criminals," there must be restored in Europe "respect for international law, backed by the collective armed force of all the Allied states."

The agreement, reached after conversations begun Wednesday between the two Premiers, provided that Polish troops now in Russia would fight the Germans "hand in hand with Soviet troops."

In a subsequent radiocast address General Sikorski predicted that while Germany might be able to divert some forces from the Eastern Front for use against Britan, they would "suffer inevitable defeat on land, as also on the seas and in the air."

"They now talk in Germany of the possibility of defeat, and intimidate people with the tragic consequences of this defeat," he said, adding that his personal observation of the Russian military situation convinced him that the Germans "will soon realize here as well as in Libya that victory is not their exclusive privilege." General Sikorski, who was guest of honor at a dinner given by Stalin in the Kremlin, described the new agreement as a "turning point for the future of both states," with all past differences forgotten.

War Until Victory

The text of the Soviet-Polish declaration signed yesterday, made public by Tass today, is given by the Associated Press as follows:

"Declaration of the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Polish Republic on friendship and mutual assistance:

"The Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Polish Republic, imbued with the spirit of friendly concord and fighting collaboration, declare:

"1. German Hitlerite imperialism is the worst enemy of mankind—no compromise with it is possible. Both states jointly with Great Britain and other Allies, with the support of the United States of America, will wage war until complete victory and final destruction of the German invaders.

"2. Inplementing the treaty concluded on July 30, 1941, both Governments will render each other during the war full military assistance, and troops of the Polish Republic located on territory of the Soviet Union will wage war against the German bandits hand in hand with Soviet troops. In peacetime their relations will be based on good neighborly collaboration, friendship and mutual honest observance of the undertakings they have assumed.

"3. After a victorious war and appropriate punishment of the Hitlerite criminals, it will be the task of the Allied States to ensure a durable and just peace. This can be achieved only through a new organization of international relations on the basis of unification of democratic countries in a durable alliance. Respect for international law backed by the collective armed force of all the Allied States must form the decisive factor in creation of such an organization. Only under this condition can a Europe destroyed by the German barbarians be restored and a guarantee be created that the disaster caused by the Hitlerites will never be repeated."

"Polish Army in Russia"

General Sikorski said in an interview quoted by Tass, official Russian service, that his purpose was to unite the 1,500,000 Poles in Russia and form a strong Polish army. "The Polish army in Russia," he said, "will be completely independent and sovereign.

"In his conversation with our Ambassador, Mr. Stalin expressed the hope that there would be several Polish divisions. The number will depend upon the amount of equipment obtainable. The Western democratic powers have supported us and President Roosevelt has widened the base of the Lend-Lease Bill to include Poland. The first transport of equipment has already been received and a second is en route. This equipment goes to the Polish units being formed both in Canada and Russia.

"I am making every effort to form tank units. I already have several in Scotland. The Polish army in Russia will consist not only of regular soldiers, but of volunteers. A part of the aviation forces will be sent to British aviation schools for training.

"A part of the Polish army in Russia will be sent to the southern front. The entire army will be under the command of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders.

"The Germans threw four fifths of all their strength against Russia. The German plan to carry through operations in 70 days and end the offensive along the Archangel-Astrachan line before winter had met with complete failure."

Nazis in Norway Seize Art Treasures of King

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 5 (AP)—Art treasures left behind by King Haakon VII when he went to England have been taken over by German authorities, a report from German-occupied Norway said today.

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Serbs Fight Valiantly for Their Lands

Now hold control of a larger part of country than Nazis—Stand firm despite hard living.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 3. Delayed. (AP)—Serbian guerrilla troops of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch were reported by Yugoslav officials here today to have carried out effective flanking movements about two cities in open warfare with seven German divisions.

Kragujevac, the site of Yugoslavia's largest munitions works, and Knjazevac, in the southeastern hills, were listed as the objectives of these maneuvers. It was declared that the fall of both was expected soon.

[Kragujevac, a city of 27,000, lies on a tributary of the Morava River 70 miles below Belgrade.

A Serbian communiqué issued Wednesday at Cairo said that three divisions, backed by planes and tanks, had launched an offensive against the Mihailovitch Army, which is reported to have totaled about 80,000 troops.

The Jerusalem estimate of seven German divisions would indicate that at least 100,000 men had been dispatched in an attempt to wipe out armed opposition to the Axis occupation.]

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Serbs continue to fight against the Nazis, vigorously and on a surprisingly large scale. As a matter of fact Serbian fighters control as large a part of Serbia now than Hitler does. And their determination to keep on fighting seems as strong as on the day last spring when they overthrew Belgrade's pro-Hitler government.

This does not mean that the Serbian irregulars, who are poorly equipped, inadequately armed, and obliged to live on little more than black bread, could really defeat a large German army. Moreover, the time of year is rapidly approaching when living in the mountains will be almost impossible. Balkan revolutionists, as a rule, do not operate in winter. For these Serbian fighters to seek refuge in the villages of the lowlands, also, will be precarious, because that would expose those villages to terrible reprisals, even to extermination. In addition, these irregulars have no well-established treasury and no system of communication that keeps all groups constantly in touch with headquarters.

Nevertheless, these bold men have attained notable results and continue to work effectively. In the first place, they are keping 40,000 or 50,000 Nazi soldiers away from strategic fronts at this critical time. They also make German communications with vital parts of the Middle East difficult.

Transport Difficult

Serbian automobile roads are not good at best and now the revolutionists have made most of the main routes unsafe. Trucks would not dare attempt to circulate on them without armed convoy. Also the railways running toward Greece and Bulgaria are being constantly damaged by these Serbian fighters.

If the trains go at all they rarely dare to run at full speed. With ice about to stop boats on the Danube, this interruption of rail and truck traffic in Serbia is important.

These irregulars have also occupied the attention of large Italian forces, offered telling resistance to the Axis puppet in Zagreb, Ante Pavelitch, brought additional disrepute to the "new order," and increased Europe's feeling of uncertainty. They have also retarded the shipping of copper, lead, and pork from Serbia into Axis lands.

The little "rump-Serbia," in which these heroic Serbian volunteers are now opposing the ruthless might of the Axis, strictly speaking, is not a state and has no government of its own. It is actually and officially an "occupied territory under the German Army."

However, it has a kind of local administration of which the two chief members are the Serbian General, Milan Neditch, and the Serbian politician, Dimiter Ljotitch. Why General Neditch accepted this rôle of serving as Hitler's puppet, in his own Serbia, is a matter of dispute.

Is he a Quisling or is he conscientiously trying to render what service he can to his unfortunate people? Most evidence seems to show that he is functioning as a Quisling.

His administration is completely Nazi in character. Its press is flamboyantly Nazi, and in suppressing revolt the Neditch regime cooperates with Nazi executioners, and in its foreign relations it is Nazi, co-operating not only with Hitler, but with Sofia and Zagreb. Its ideology is as anti-democratic as Goebbel's.

Personel of Regime

Also, General Neditch's colleagues in the administration are Nazis. One is a man of character; most of the others are ordinary hirelings. The only outstanding personality among them is Dimiter Ljotitch, leader of Serbia's principal prewar authoritarian movement. Ljotitch has very strong convictions; he has long been an honest, frugal, earnest, even religious "reformer."

Ljotitch sincerely came to believe that democracy had failed, especially in Yugoslavia, and was convinced that the salvation was to be found only in an authoritarian regime of discipline, purity, austerity, and unselfish service. On the whole, he practiced what he preached. He accepted many hardships and traveled from province to province, in third-class cars and crude rural busses, to preach "salvation through Naziism." Now he is having a chance to apply his doctrines.

He seems to be one of the few honorable men in the present servile Belgrade regime. Most of the others are selfish time-servers, trying to snatch what they can for themselves from the ruins of their nation and their state. Nothing so plainly reveals that as the present Belgrade press and periodical literature.

It is characteristic that all official Belgrade Communiques refer to the Serbian rebels, who are nationalists of the nationalists, patriots of the patriots, and the bearers of the purest Serbian tradition, as "Communists." Inasmuch as 95 per cent of all Serbs are opposed to the German Nazis, in their hearts, the present Belgrade regime would make practically the whole Serbian nation Communist. As a matter of fact, there were and are fewer Communists in Serbia than in almost any other European land.

All developments indicate that most of the men connected with the Belgrade administration out-Laval Pierre Laval in servility and venality.

Bullets Supplant Ballots

The successes of the Chetniks show that General Neditch's group is repudiated by most Serbs. Since ballots have disappeared from Serbia, the people are showing their sentiments with bullets. Their support has enabled the Serbian nationalists, resembling the American militiamen who fought at Lexington and Concord, actually to exercise more control over a greater part of Serbia than do the Belgrade agents of Hitler.

The Serbia which these revolutionists are trying to defend from the Nazis, has been reduced in size to 18,000 square miles, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, and contains approximately 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Serbian representatives in the United States assert that some 3,000,000 of these are regularly established local residents and the rest refugees. This rough appraisal may be considered accurate, because refugees have streamed into Serbia from every part of Yugoslavia. Most of them are completely destitute.

Partition of Territory

From Serbia has been taken the whole of Macedonia, with a population of more than a million and two thirds. Also there have been separated from Serbia the whole of Montenegro and the extensive "Montenegran Banat." Likewise, a large strip along the eastern Serbian border has been cut off. These territories were given to Bulgaria or Albania or incorporated into the "state of Montenegro."

These last two areas are under direct Italian domination, so that most of Serbia's lost provinces have simply been partitioned between Bulgaria and Italy. In addition, extensive lands north of the Danube, containing large Serbian populations were given to Croatia and Hungary. Serbian representatives assert that less than half of the Serbian nation inhabits Serbia as at present constituted.

There is a strange little stick of land extending north of the Danube, between the Theiss River and the Rumanian border, which was part of Yugoslavia and retains a kind of administrative unity with Serbia.

It covers 3,500 square miles and contains about 700,000 inhabitants, which are predominantly Serbian, German, and Rumanian. Theoretically the district is an autonomous Serbian province, with its autonomy administered by a Serb Ban (governor) and a German Vice-Ban.

Actually the Germans are in complete administrative control there. They have kept this little sliver of land apart, so as to use it for bargaining purposes. They can dangle it as bait before the eyes of the Rumanians, Serbs, and Hungarians.

Part of Serb Tradition

The installation there of the new Serbian Ban and the new Nazi Vice-Ban was accompanied with a rather impressive ceremony Mighty Germany seemed to be favoring little Serbia and the Serbs appeared to be gratefully co-operating with Hitler's "new order."

This little German state in Serbia, in which the Germans are privileged masters, will serve as an incentive to the three quarters of a million Germans in Hungary to demand and seize similar rights there.

For their resistance, the Serbian revolutionists are paying a high cost. But that is a part of Serbian tradition. Serbs felt the first blows of Turkish invaders centuries ago, and were among the first to accept the risks of revolt against the Turks.

They felt the first blows of German aggression in 1914 and were the first to break the German lines in the fall of 1918. The Serbian nation is small and the power of its people is limited, but the resistance the Serbs daily offer to despotism is of inestimable value to the world.

By a Staff Artist

Hitler's 'New Order' in Difficulty

Points in Serbia where the main guerrilla fighting is taking place against the Nazis and Serbia's own Quislings.

Axis Forces Retake Gambut, Halted Elsewhere in Libya

By the Associated Press

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Dec. 5 (AP)—Disclosure that 40 per cent of all Axis supply and troop ship convoys dispatched from Italy for Libya are still slipping through the British blockade was made by the British today. Commodore J. H. Edelstein, Chief of Staff for Naval Operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, made the disclosure when he said that the British Navy and Air Force are destroying or damaging 60 per cent of the convoys.

Friday, Dec. 5

Three Axis attacks to widen the breach in Britain's Tobruk corridor were repulsed at Ed Duda, the British reported officially from Cairo today. However, Axis reoccupation of Gambut, supply base on the Libyan coast which the British had captured in the early days of the offensive, was reported by authoritative sources in London.

The British announced on Nov. 24 they had captured Gambut, 35 miles west of Bardia and 40 miles short of Tobruk.

At Ed Duda the first two heavy Axis assaults were repulsed with "severe casualties," the British daily communiqué said, and although the third gained "a little ground" it, too, was thrown back and the terrain recovered.

Ed Duda, southeast of Tobruk, was the junction point for the British and Allied Tobruk garrison when it broke through Italian and German besiegers last week and met a New Zealand column driving into Libya.

The British said the RAF continued its support of land action with repeated, heavy bombing and strafing of Axis troops and vehicle concentrations.

Berlin dispatches claimed a British destroyer was damaged by a U-boat torpedo off the Cirenaican coast.

German and Italian troops were declared to have repulsed British reconnaissance forces in what were described as relatively light ground operations of the day.

Tow in the Desert

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—An RAF pilot, after a forced landing in the Libyan Desert, "thumbed" a 50-mile tow for himself and his American plane and returned to duty after being officially missing two days, the Air Ministry News Service said today.

The pilot landed near some South African armored cars after the motor of his Tomahawk (Curtiss) fighter stalled as he was pulling out of an inverted spin "in the middle of a fight."

His story continued:

"About four miles away were German tanks and a motor transport and I didn't like the idea of leaving my aircraft for their benefit. After a chat with the South Africans I decided to tow it to the nearest landing ground.

"We averaged about seven miles an hour—pretty good going over the desert."

Alberta Debt Act Invalid

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 (CP)—A majority of the Supreme Court of Canada has decided that the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act of 1937 as amended in subsequent years is unconstitutional and beyond the powers of the Legislature of the Province.

The decision was made on a reference to the court by the Federal Government Dec. 2 for an opinion on the soundness of the act which the Federal authorities contended was an invasion of the Federal Parliament's jurisdiction over bankruptcy and insolvency.

The act set up a "debt adjustment board" and provided that no proceedings could be taken to enforce payments of debts by "resident debtors" or "resident farmers" in Albert without the written consent of the board.

The majority judgment was written by Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff and concurred in by Justices T. Rinfret, H. H. Davis, Patrick Kerwin, A. B. Hudson, and Robert Taschereau.

In the reference the Supreme Court was asked to say first, if the act was ultra vires in whole or in part and then, if it was operative in respect of a number of different types of suits for the recovery of money.

As the majority found the act in whole beyond the Legislature's power, it also found it inoperative in respect of the suits mentioned in the secondary questions.

The court's decision marked another step in the long controversy over Federal and Provincial powers which arose from the attempt of Alberta's Social Credit Government to give effect to its financial policies.

The present reference is not the first time the Debt Adjustment Act's validity has been questioned. In 1938, a year after it was first enacted the Federal Government declined to act on a petition that it be disallowed, a course taken by the Federal authorities on other enactments of the Social Credit regime.

The reference was argued before the Supreme Court last July with counsel for Alberta contending that the measure fell within provincial powers over property and civil rights and counsel for the Dominion contending that it related to bankruptcy and insolvency, two subjects assigned to the Federal Parliament by the British North America Act and on which Parliament had already legislated in the Bankrupt Act and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

Disallowance by the Dominion under its veto powers over provincial legislation and litigation before the courts has been the fate of many measures enacted by Alberta since 1937.

New U. S. Projects in Guiana?

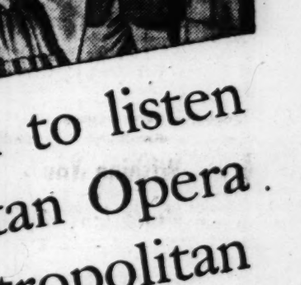
GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Dec. 5 (AP)—An important move for further co-operation between the United States and England in British Guiana, where the United States already has defense bases, was reported in a preliminary announcement to the Legislature yesterday by Gov. Sir Gordon Lethem.

He told the Legislators the most cordial relations existed between the United States military and civil representatives here and the Government and people of British Guiana, and added that these relations were being taken a step further.

"I have the strongest reason to believe that these projects, which are held so much at heart by the heads of our States, are going forward and that we should even hope in due course, perhaps during this present session, to see some public announcement," Sir Gordon said.

No elaboration concerning the new projects could be obtained in official circles.

Two bases were leased in British Guiana under the United States-British destroyer deal, and the first detachment of United States troops to garrison them arrived here last July 22.



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France's Future as Imperial Power Dependent on North African Ports

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch datelined "Somewhere in Europe" said [illegible] that the Vichy Government had agreed to give Germany all the naval and air bases it requires in French North Africa—if Germany could occupy them without the assistance of the French Fleet.

This was described as the main point of agreement reached between Reichsmarshal Göring and Vichy Chief of State Pétain during their conversation in Occupied France the other day. In return, the story went on, Vichy would get back more prisoners of war and be granted a reduction in the German occupation costs.

The Reuters dispatch gave "well-informed quarters" as its source for the story.

WITH THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, Dec. 5 (AP)—Commodore J. H. Edelstein, Chief of Staff for naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, told correspondents today that he thought the Germans would probably never get the use of the French Fleet.

"I don't know what the morale of the French Fleet is now but they haven't had much sea time and a sailor who doesn't go to sea isn't much use. There is always the possibility the French, however, under a certain amount of coercion and threats, might be stimulated to fight against us," he said.

By M. Dluznowski
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rumors ascribe to the Vichy Government a readiness to hand over to the Germans the ports of North Africa. If Vichy were to do that, it would seal France's doom as an imperial power. Its prestige, already low among the native populations, due to its debacle in Europe, would completely collapse and a general insurrection might well result.

It was not expected therefore, in informed circles, that the Vichy administration, in spite of all its colossal blunders and in spite of its general policy of submission to the Nazis, would do such a thing. France had given of its blood, treasure, and energies to build up its North Africa Empire and had until recently administered it wisely and with a fine regard for the welfare and the good will of the natives.

Thousands of miles of wasteland in Morocco have been converted into thriving settlements of human habitation.

This correspondent heard the moving address delivered by Gen. Maxime Weygand at Casablanca on the historic Sunday in June when Germany attacked Russia. Speaking to some 10,000 French and Arab combatants of the World War I, General Weygand solemnly swore that all French colonies in North Africa, all its natural resources and all its ports would be defended against any foreign invader to the end. Never would a span of earth of the French Empire be given away, he declared.

Weygand's Ex-Aides Warned Not to Flee

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec 5.

The Vichy-controlled Algiers Radio said Dec. 2 that French officers, soldiers, and civilian officials formerly under Gen. Maxime Weygand in North Africa had been warned the severest punishment awaits anyone caught deserting to "enemy territory."

It said: "No Frenchman should let political or military changes induce him to commit an act of high treason." The National Broadcasting Company hear dthe radiocast.

Nazis 'Visit' Port Cities

Yet even then Morocco was flooded with German "commissions" and German "tourists" who went about the country as if they owned it. The port cities are still full of them. They parade about in their luxurious automobiles, displaying the swastika and behaving like overlords. Everyone knows that these so-called "maritime commissions" are engaged in spreading Nazi propaganda and that they exert a strong influence over the political and social affairs of the country. Anything they demand is promptly compiled with by the local authorities.

France has lately lost a great deal of its prestige among the Arabs of Morocco. It lost the war and it behaves with a supineness toward Hitler in which the Oriental cannot help seeing signs of weakness which he does not as a rule respect. Generations of slavery have trained him to pay homage to the strong, but to despise his master when the latter shows signs of weakness.

The vast majority of the population of Morocco—perhaps 90 per cent—is anti-Nazi and hopes for a British victory. This in spite of the vast Vichy-directed propaganda on the radio, in the press, and in many other ways. Most of the Frenchmen in Morocco are in favor of the Free French movement. In spite of the policy of the Vichy Government, one often encounters Government officials who are outspoken enough in their sympathies.

Arabs Are Semitic

The Arabs, too, are anti-Nazi, although the Berlin propaganda has had some success among them. The Ruab radio from Berlin disseminates news and entertains the Arabs with their national music, of which they are very fond. However, the Arabs know fairly well what is in store for any people over whom the Nazis gain control and, having been subjected to the Nazis' anti-Jewish propaganda, they have a fair idea of what the Nazi think of the Semite race to which the Arabs belong. They know that if the Germans gain control of Morocco they would be treated like the Jews.

Nazi and Fascist propaganda has had substantial success among the Arabs of a few large centers, especially in Fez. The Arabs of Fez are for the most part tall and blond and look upon themselves as the aristocracy of Morocco, and have had an anti-Jewish tradition for many years. They were quite susceptible to the anti-Jewish propaganda of the Nazis. The clear-cut opposition against the Axis is centered around the Sultan, Sidi Mahomet, who prefers the French protectorate to the Axis "liberators."

The Jews present a tragic chapter in the story of Morocco and of North Africa generally. There are about 250,000 of them in the country, of which the greatest number are crowded in unsanitary ghettos. The mass of the Jews are very poor, but a small section has managed to leave the walls of the ghetto, to acquire a higher standard of living and to settle in the European quarters of the large cities or in the smaller towns on the Atlantic seaboard, where they control, together with the Arab merchants, the grain trade of the country.

These Moroccan Jews of the upper class have built up the industry and commerce of the land, and many of their number, having acquired a modern Western education in the French schools, have engaged in the liberal professions, have filled many administrative posts in the Government, in the banks, in the post offices and in the customs offices.

Schools for Jewish Children

The French Government was only too willing to make use of the Jews as a westernizing element and an element bound to be loyal to France, and therefore did everything to encourage the modernization of Moroccan Jewry by assisting French language schools for Jewish children. However, the bulk of Moroccan Jewry living in the mellas or ghettos is still unaffected by that process and remains as backward and medieval as it has been for centuries.

The anti-Jewish legislation promulgated by Vichy's commissar of Jewish affairs, Xaviar Vallant, has wrought immeasurable harm to the Jews as well as to the Arabs in Morocco. The Jewish intellectual class has simply been thrown out on the street without any outlook for economic readjustment.

In a country where labor is fabulously cheap and where there is always a great deal of unemployment, there is not the slightest opportunity for a white-collar man to rehabilitate himself by taking to farming or to manual labor. All Jews, whether European or native, must go back to the ghettos. Only one who has seen the ghettos of Morocco can appreciate what it means to a person accustomed to a modern way of life to leave his dwelling in the European section and go into the crowded, fifthy, dark ghettos.

Arabs and Jews Affected

The anti-Jewish legislation has all but ruined the commerce of the country and has adversely affected the welfare of the Arabs as well as of the Jewish population. The Arabs are still not in a position to take over the conduct of the country's trade and industry. The Frenchmen in Morocco are engaged in other pursuits—administration and colonization. The ruin of the Jews, therefore, spells the ruin of Morocco's trade and industry.

The Sultan cannot always intercede on behalf of the Jews. He is powerless against the anti-Jewish legislation introduced into Morocco and other North African possessions by the Vichy Administration on orders from Hitler. Thus a law was promulgated in February prohibiting any Arab woman from working in a Jewish house. The Jews were given a few days in which to dismiss any Arab women employed in their houses. This law emanated directly from the Germans in order to force the Jews to do menial housework and at the same time to increase unemployment among the Arabs and so make them more restive against the French.

Nearly every Jew in more or less comfortable circumstances, like Europeans throughout the Orient and Africa, employed Arab servant women. These "fatimas" were usually strongly attached to their employers, and when the law was put into effect, tens of thousands of Arab women lost their homes as well as their livelihoods. The day the law went into effect the houses of ill-repute in Morocco were swelled with thousands of new inmates. There were touching scenes when Arab girls were forced to leave the houses they had come to regard as their homes.

Five Indicted in Plot To Smuggle Platinum

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Five men, including two former stewards on Pan American Airways clippers, were indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to smuggle platinum out of the United States. They were accused under the Defense Act on July 2, 1940, which bars the exportation of strategic defense materials.

Those indicted were Rene Mezenen and Fred George Mario, the former stewards, Arnold Weiss and Hersch and Abe Neumann, brothers.

The Government charged the platinum was smuggled to Lisbon by clipper. Mr. Mezenen has pleaded guilty in the Nazi spy trial case now being heard in Brooklyn and is awaiting sentence there.

A Modern Nursery Rhyme

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES OF JAPANESE PREMIER TOJO
KURUSU
"Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, Where have you been?"
DOLLYS AND SOFT SOAP
"To stall Mr. Hull At the Washington scene."
BOO
"Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, What did you there?"
"Tried to bluff Roosevelt, But he wouldn't scare."

By a Staff Artist

British Labor Wants War Plants Taken Over

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—The British Government has succeeded in parrying the demands of Labor that in order to speed the war effort, wealth and property must be further conscripted and war industries and services nationalized.

But the issue is by no means shelved just because the Government gained a vote of 336 to 40 in the House of Commons debate yesterday in defeating the Labor amendment demanding that if the Government was to be given sweeping new powers to conscript man power and woman power it should also adopt drastic new powers over private enterprise and wealth.

The 40 M. P.'s who went into a lobby against the Government recorded the biggest adverse vote yet against the Churchill Administration.

Major Questions Raised

The questions being asked here today are: "Is there a serious labor revolt?" "What is the future of these 40 M. P.'s?" "Will the opposition force shrink or grow as man power and other production issues come up for further debate?"

An attempt to reach the answer to these questions will be made by the Parliamentary Labor Party next week in private conference when a trial of strength between the Labor Ministers in the War Cabinet and Laborites opposing the Government will be renewed.

At the same time there are M. P.'s of other parties supporting conscription of wealth and nationalization of war industries.

Transfer of Key Industries

A considerably large number of the Labor Party rank and file than actually voted against the Government yesterday whole-heartedly approve the demand for public ownership of key war industries.

Furthermore a widespread feeling undoubtedly exists throughout the country in all sections of society that no individual interests should be allowed to retard the war effort. The success of Russia have led many here to compare the British and Soviet systems and to question whether Britain is on the right road to total war effort.

At the same time indication that winning the war and not political considerations are the motive of the present opposition to the British Government is seen in the fact that when the Commons was called on later on Thursday to vote directly on Government proposals for conscription, the opposition vote dwindled from 40 to 10.

Winning the War

In fact, winning the war is questionably the basis on which the production and man-power issues are being considered. An observer in Commons is left in no doubt that the Government is sincerely convinced that the existing system is best, while the opposition is equally sincere in believing that maximum production can only be achieved through a big extension of public ownership.

Pressure of speakers from all sides of the Commons drew from the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, yesterday the undertaking that the Government will examine and deal on its merits with any serious specific claim that increased efficiency can be secured by state requisitioning of property services or industry.

Bevin Defines Stand

The specific claim has already been advanced for taking munition making, transport, and coal mining out of private hands as a wartime measure and it is assumed in labor circles today—whether rightly or not—that Mr. Bevin's assurance implies that the Government will reconsider the method of running these three main cogs in the war machinery.

Nevertheless, Government spokesmen have made perfectly clear that the War Cabinet, although its views may differ, agrees that now is not the time to change from the existing system of private enterprise under strict government surveillance, with excessive profits commandeered by the Government as taxation.

Mr. Bevin in particular in dramatic winding up of the debate said in effect:

"I of all people whose life has been spent working for the Trade Union movement should not be accused of fostering wealth and privilege, but I cannot see how in the midst of war we can change over our system without helping Hitler."

This also summarizes the genuine conviction of all the Labor Ministers in the War Cabinet. And the drama in Commons became intense at times as Mr. Bevin, champion of workers and especially the dockers, one of the most stalwart builders of British Trade Unions, upheld the Government policy in defiance of fellow Socialists on the opposite benches.

Old Issue Fought Again

It was the old controversy—Capital versus Labor—being fought out once again. But with the difference that the champion of Labor was now defender of private enterprise for the reason that it is not a political creed but a question of survival against Hitler that is at stake.

Some members felt that only Mr. Bevin, with unrivaled Trade Union background, could have successfully defended this new bill providing for sweeping conscription of man power but not specifically tightening up control of private enterprise and profit making.

One of the most confusing aspects of the situation is this question of profit being made out of the war. The nation is united in determination that big profits shall not be made, and the Government has various means, including a 100 per cent excess profits tax, to restrict profits. But these measures do not prevent businesses from making any profits at all.

Between 1914 and 1918 big fortunes were made out of the war itself; the possibility of similar fortunes today was virtually ruled out at the outset of this war. But the measures do not necessarily discontinue profits which were already being legitimately made before the war. Such legitimate profits, however, now come under the fierce searchlight of public questioning.

The cry for public ownership seems prompted by two national urges—the urge for more effective prosecution of the war and the urge for greater equality of sacrifice.

Most of the press here today gives full credit to Mr. Bevin and his colleagues for notable production achievements of late but warns that the strength of the so-called rebel 40 in Commons will depend on the skill the Government shows in employing the immense new labor force to be granted them by the new conscription bill.

Defense Work Migrations Described As Greatest U. S. Social Problem

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (AP)—Migrations of millions of Americans because of the defense emergency have brought about this nation's greatest social problem. And they will develop a postwar whirlpool of unemployed more dangerous to our economy than any military attack, speakers from opposite coasts agreed today.

Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California warned the California Department of Employment that State and Federal agencies would have to meet an anticipated postwar unemployment crisis, then charged:

"There are no big men in Congress.

"They spend billions of dollars to save the world but do not have the brains or heart to take care of our own people.

"Congress has a standing committee on wild life that provides feeding ponds for ducks in every state, and even in Canada. But they have no feeding places for our own people who migrate from one state to another in search of a livelihood."

He is a member of a Congressional Committee investigating defense migration. After traveling 50,000 miles, he estimated that 25,000,000 Americans are living in States other than those in which they were born.

Jay A. Urice of New York, Executive Secretary of the National Board of the Y. M. C. A. and an Executive Committeeman of the United Service Organizations, asserted in an interview.

"Our western migrations in the pioneering days, or the Dust Bowl migrations, cannot touch it (defense migration) for importance in consequences to the country.

"Industrial workers have gone to new communities or old ones that have no capacity to accommodate them. Factories are expanding, needing more men than are available. So the end is not yet."

Willard Is Urged As Labor Adviser

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman, said yesterday he wished Daniel Willard, Board Chairman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, might become "a sort of father confessor and adviser" to labor.

Speaking at a banquet honoring Mr. Willard and Roy Barton White, B. and O. President, Mr. Eastman said that Mr. Willard, who recently retired as road President, could now "give more rein to his natural bent for philosophy and reflection.

"I wish, among other things, that he could become a sort of father confessor and adviser to those whom we include in the general term 'labor,' for he has always had the confidence and respect of railroad labor, and right now, unless I am greatly mistaken, all labor is sorely in need, for its own good, of honest help and sound advice."

U. S.-Africa Airline To Open Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Airmail service between the United States, West Africa and the Belgian Congo will begin Saturday when the Capetown Clipper takes off from New York at 6 a. m. (E. S. T.) and the African Clipper leaves Miami simultaneously.

The two Pan-American Airways craft will meet at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from where the Capetown Clipper, carrying passengers and mail, will proceed to Africa. The service is expected to run on a bi-monthly basis.

The Capetown was expected to arrive at Leopoldville Dec. 11.

Canada Acts to Link Output With War Production in U. S.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 5—Canada will re-examine its entire structure of war industry and perhaps change it in important aspects so that it may mesh more efficiently with the war industry of the United States.

For a long time much has been heard of the general project of meshing Canadian and American production. Great progress in this direction has been made already but, under a joint production committee of experts, the scheme is about to advance much further than most Canadians had thought possible.

Canada's war industry was not based originally on the expectation of large-scale American co-operation since no one knew in 1939 whether the United States would abandon its neutrality. When France fell and it was clear that Canada could not expect Britain to equip Canadian fighting forces, this country launched an unprecedented industrial campaign, seeking to make almost everything it might need. It is now making many weapons which could certainly be made with greater efficiency in the United States, with its greater experience in manufacturing. On the other hand, the United States needs many materials for war purposes which Canada can produce with greater efficiency than its neighbor, because of its natural resources and special experience.

Important Changes Likely

The program of co-ordination now moving forward will be designed to take Canada out of any industrial processes which the United States can undertake with greater efficiency and to switch Canadian energy into lines where it can produce faster and better. This may mean some important changes in Canada's plans but there is no disposition here to resist them if they will increase the total war production of the two neighboring countries, even though some temporary dislocations may be caused.

It is known here that American experts think there is a wide field of possible speed-up and rationalization in the industrial processes of Canada. They feel that Canada may be unwise, for instance, to continue making different types of airplanes when it cannot hope to achieve any very large production. But the most significant proposal now discussed here is that Canada should curtail its production of gold in the interests of weapon production.

Canada is using some 30,000 skilled miners to mine gold alone, out of a total force of 107,000 miners in all branches of the industry. If gold mines were closed 30,000 men could be transferred into other mining operations which produce war materials.

Such a plan would be possible, of course, only if the United States were ready to come to Canada's aid financially. At present this country pays for a substantial part of its purchases in the United States by the shipment of gold to the United States Treaury. In this way Canada obtained 204,000 United States dollars last year and applied it against purchases of American goods. But American experts point out, and Canadian experts agree, that the mining of gold produces nothing for the war and, so far as shipments of gold from here to the United States are concerned, represents only a kind of financial technicality which could easily be abandoned if the United States desired such a change. In that case Canada presumably would get American goods on a Lend-Lease basis, possibly with an arrangement to re-commence gold shipments after the war.

Gold Poses a Problem

Canada does not wish to increase its debt to the United States if this can be avoided and to this end has resisted up to now the liquidation of its American securities. But there is a growing belief here that some arrangement must be made about gold, now that Canada needs all the men it can get, and especially skilled men like gold miners, to carry on its war production. In the last few days newspapers close to the Government have reported that Canadian gold mine operators are reconciling themselves to a curtailment and perhaps a stoppage of their operations until peace comes.

Altogether Canada's economy is becoming so entangled with that of the United States in the pursuit of a common victory that thoughtful Canadians wonder whether it can ever return to its original shape. The common phrase here is that "we can never get back the eggs out of the new omelette, but who cares, if it be a good omelette?" After all, the object of Canadian and American Governments for the last five years has been to increase the flow of trade across the international boundary and now it is breaking all records, to the advantage of both countries in the war. Great advantages can result from the same process after the war, since the goods shipped then will be for the use of the Canadian and American people, not for the maintenance of war machines.

News About British Vessels

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British Press Service here announced yesterday that it would release, on its own responsibility, certain news concerning British naval vessels.

Heretofore the British policy had been to allow the United States Navy Department to control interviews with crewmen of damaged British warships brought to this country for repair. One British officer once explained that with the words, "We are the guests of the United States."

There was no indication, however, that under the new policy the British would terminate the United States Navy Department's practice of issuing the first announcements of damaged ships brought here.

The new British system was demonstrated at an interview aboard the British cruiser Phoebe, here for repairs and refitting. The Phoebe's Captain, Commander Frank A. Ballance, talked at length with reporters without the presence of American officers.

He related the experiences of his ship in the evacuation of Crete and Greece, and stated that the story was available for immediate publication without censorship, except for certain off-the-record remarks.

A representative of the British Press Service, who attended the interview, made no objection.

When reporters last Sept. 29 interviewed the Captain of the British cruiser Dido, a sister ship of the Phoebe with similar war duty, American naval officers forbade publication of certain material, including some that had been broadcast on the British radio and printed in pamphlet form by the British.

This interview was mailed to Washington for perusal by British and American officials and released for publication five days after it took place.

N. J. Law Frees Jew-Baiters

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court today reversed the sentences of nine men accused of making or promoting antiJewish speeches at a German-American Bund rally, and held the State's Race Hatred Law was invalid because it conflicted with constitutional guarantees of free speech.

Among the nine were Wilhelm Kunze, the Bund's national leader, and August Klapprott, leader for the Eastern Seaboard States. Klapprott was also manager of Camp Nordland, in rural Sussex County, where the rally was held.

"To denounce one's fellows or advocate hostility to them, or a group, . . ." said the court in an opinion by Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan, "is as revolting to any fair-minded man as it is absurd and unjust to the mind of a thoughtful man; yet to make the speaker amenable to the criminal law, his utterances must be such as to create a 'clear and present danger that will bring about the substantial evils' to society that the State has the right to prevent.

"The utterances must be such as constitute a danger to the State. We cannot say that the statements made by the plaintiffs-in-error were of this character."

The State's Race Hatred Law made it a misdemeanor to make utterances in the presence of two or more persons of "hatred, abuse, violence or hostility" against any race, color or creed.

The defendants (plaintiffs-in-error) chose to attack the validity of their indictment instead of standing trial after their arrest at the camp near Andover, owned by the Bund Auxiliary and scene of numerous rallies.

Judge John C. Losey of the County Court dismissed the demurrers and sentenced the nine to serve 12 to 14 months in prison. Some were fined $2,000 and the others $1,000. All were freed on bail pending appeal.

Under New Jersey's judiciary setup, the Supreme Court is not the highest tribunal and the State can carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Charles Downing, Sussex County Prosecutor who conducted the case against the defendants, said he would not decide whether to appeal the Supreme Court's ruling until he had studied it.

The camp, raided and closed by the Sussex Sheriff, has since been sold to individuals.

Sentenced with Kunze and Klapprott were: Leonard D. Clark of New York, writer for a Bund publication; the Rev. John C. Fitting of Union City, State Bund Secretary; Matthias Kohler of Irvington, State Treasurer, and four camp trustees.

Knox Cuts Sentences Of Ex-Navy Fliers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has signed an order remitting unserved portions of sentences given to Paul C. Brown of Chicago and Joseph C. Thompson of Healdsburg, Calif., ex-ensigns court-martialed last May for killing an Alabama woman by flying low over a field in which she was working.

The two men were ordered released from Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Prison Dec. 15. They had been put in prison Aug. 8, on which day they were also formally dismissed from the Naval service.

Brown had been given a 24-month sentence and Thompson, a passenger in the plane which Brown was piloting, 12 months.

Navy officials who confirmed that the sentences were remitted said the men were not being restored to the servic. The Secretary issued the order, it was said, because he believed the two men had been punished sufficiently.

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Industry Warned to Prepare Right Now for Postwar Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Assertions that American industry must begin now to take the leadership in both planning and action for the postwar period, and that in the effort to rule out business or strikes "as usual" freedom must not be lost, featured proceedings at the forty-sixth annual Congress of American Industry here today. Prominent among the speakers were Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the General Motors Corporation, and William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board.

"A most important step as affecting the postwar era and beyond is to begin now to construct a foundation of confidence in the future of our system of free enterprise," Mr. Sloan declared at a luncheon of the Congress, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia analyzed his antistrike bill passed by the House of Representatives and emphasized that the measure was not designed solely on behalf of industrialists.

"Congress did not act in behalf of business," Mr. Smith asserted. "It acted in behalf of the insistent and overwhelming demand of the American people that subversive influences and minority groups should no longer be permitted to delay or to sabotage America's greatest effort to prepare herself for the crisis."

Mr. Smith, admitted that his bill faced "high hurdles" in the Senate, voiced the hope that the measure might finally be passed to include "at least two fundamental rights—the right of a man to work and the duty of his government to protect that right."

Mr. Sloan contended that American business management is presented with the "direct challenge" of postwar problems.

"That challenge must be aggressively met," he declared. "There will be a demand for a more complete utilization of the Nation's economic resources. We of industry must assume a militant attitude. We must take the initiative in both planning and action for the postwar period."

Winning the war is not an end objective itself, the prime aims being the protection of "national security and the preservation of a representative democracy with free enterprise as an instrumentality of national progress," Mr. Sloan declared. Such objectives call for a "leadership with courage, imagination, and idealism of the highest order," superimposed upon which must be "constructive thinking, consistency, and soundness of approach," he emphasized.

Industrialists have the responsibility of helping to create more constructive economic policies, the General Motors head declared.

"We can," he continued, "through our individual planning, bring about such adjustments in our operating activities as may result in a better alignment with postwar needs. This requires the application of industrial management. . . .

Expanded Industry

"We shall enter the postwar period with a greatly expanded industrial plant—more or less unbalanced by the necessity of the war effort as measured by prewar consumption demands. Intensified engineering and promotion must be employed to develop the most constructive use for such surpluses, thus expanding job opportunities. . . .

"We must maintain the strongest possible economic positions and the most virile organizations. This is essential to the postwar era. Any sacrifices made to those ends will be justified. . . . We should not curtail our research during the emergency; we should expand it, if possible, for it is only by such means that free enterprise can continue to exist."

Mr. Davis said that while it was proper to speak of the right of men to work or not to work, the nation was now "in a jam" and more thought was to be given to duties. He recommended that labor and industry agree on some program to maintain uninterrupted production without sacrificing fundamental rights.

"This means, I think," Mr. Davis continued, "that they must agree upon some final tribunal, available in any case in which all the processes of collective bargaining of conciliation and mediation have failed, to make a final decision binding upon both sides. In my opinion, that tribunal should contain representatives of both sides."

Precedent for such an agency is found in creation of the bi-partisan War Labor Board during the last war, Mr. Davis said. Characterizing indeepndent, self-disciplined labor organization as a tool of industrial peace and production, he held that an attempt to put a lid on labor organization such as contained in the Smith bill passed by the House of Representatives would be disastrous.

"I believe that labor organization must go on—not in spite of the emergency, but because of the emergency," he said, "without it we cannot erect that framework of agreement upon which mutual trust and confidence within the plant must be built. And we now need every tool we can lay our hands on, however dull, to complete this great task which lies before us—the task of pushing Hitler off the map."

E. T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Company, at the afternoon session of the Congress, admitted he was "a conservative, a reactionary, and an economic royalist." He answered these descriptions, he added, because he believes in most of the American manner of living and doing business before the New Deal; because he did not believe that the political theory on which the American Government was founded was not effective, and because he held men should be permitted to acquire and possess wealth according to their abilities.

Among other speakers at the sessions were Livingston W. Houston, Chairman of the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company; Lammot du Pont, Chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company; James A. Emery, General Counsel of the N. A. M. and Otho M. Graves, President of the General Crushed Stone Company.

College Ban In South Laid To Talmadge

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5 (AP)—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools assigned "unprecedented and unjustifiable political interference" by Gov. Eugene Talmadge for its action in dropping ten State colleges in Georgia from its accredited list.

The suspension, voted at the association's annual meeting yesterday, becomes effective Sept. 1, 1942.

Dr. Walter Cocking, Dean of the School of Education at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Marvin Pittman, President of Georgia Teachers' College, were ousted last summer by a revamped Board of Regents on Governor Talmadge's charge that they favored teaching whites and Negroes in the same schools. Both men denied the charge.

Their dismissal, along with eight other Georgia educators, was termed a "mockery of democratic procedure" by the Executive Committee in recommending suspension of the schools to the general session.

Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia were among the ten schools dropped from the association's accredited list. Nine units of the university system, including its medical and law schools, had not been accredited by the association and were not affected.

Governor Talmadge, advised of the action in Atlanta, commented:

"I hope that the Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Journal are satisfied. I am proud that the degrees of the university students are not affected by the ruling and will not be."

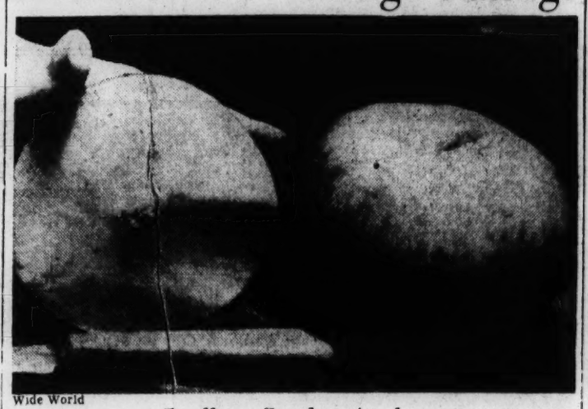
The newspapers have criticized the Governor for removal of the educators.

"After examining a great body of evidence," the association's executive committee said, "It is convinced that the charges preferred against Dean Cocking and President Pittman were either spurious or entirely unsupported by the evidence."

The action will not affect credits earned by students of the ten schools prior to Sept. 1, 1942, and the Georgia schools may apply for return to the accredited list at next year's meeting.

State-wide reaction to the suspension reflected a strong determination by students and educational leaders to fight for restoration of accredited standards. Several student mass meetings were planned.

When Is One Through Eating?



Wide World

Seedless, Coreless Apples

When Tom Sawyer said, "There ain't a-going to be no core," he unwittingly presaged the "shape of things to come."

Mrs. Libbie Wilcox, housewife of Huntington Park, Calif., recently astonished the world of natural science by developing large red apples, seedless and coreless, which are said to be the first seen in this country if not in the world. The apples, having no seeds, are propagated by grafting on normal apple trees.

The apple oddities were discovered, Mrs. Wilcox says, while she was peeling some fruit for an apple pie. But she refuses to disclose the secret of her method of propagation.

Having found out how to get rid of the apple core, Mrs. Wilcox may be called upon to answer another question, "How will apple eaters know when they are through?"

Politics Charged in Fight On Los Angeles Power Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Periodic reductions in municipal power rates are the rule rather than the exception here since completion of Boulder Dam. Therefore unusual interest has greeted the City Council's refusal for the past seven months to approve reductions in electricity and water rates which would save $2,700,000 a year.

Although some or all of the new schedules may be approved by the end of the year, December finds the political tussle of the City's Administration mounting into a major economic shift, with citizens in the role of rate payers inadvertently assuming burdens more properly belonging to themselves as taxpayers.

After approving several reductions in the past decade within a comparatively short period of receiving the recommendation of the Board of Water and Power Commissioners, the Council has held up final action "officially" on grounds of missing information.

The "real reason," according to supporters of the Board, is the continuing pressure upon the Department of Water and Power to ease the City's tax burden as well as to grind a few political axes.

The Department's revenues account for half the $100,000,000 business run by the City, with the Department's assets accounting for $400,000,000 of the City's $553,000,000.

The Power Bureau accounts for $32,000,000 of the Department's business, this year earning $9,000,000 net. Recognized as one of the best municipal corporations in the nation, it has rates lower than in comparable cities, according to surveys. For many years the Bureau has been subventing to the City's Treasury more than the amount which a private utility would have to pay in taxes. For the past two years this amounted to $1,018,000 and $1,361,495.05, respectively. A few years ago the Bureau completed repayment of the $5,800,000 advanced by the City in launching the service years ago.

In addition, the Department pays $179,000 in taxes this year to many cities and counties for installations in its far-flung empire, including Nevada's Clark County. Payments range from $1.10 to one city, to more than two thirds of all property taxes collected in one of the rural counties supplying water.

Growing efficiency and increased consumption of energy brought about the routine recommendation of the Board last April to reduce rates $1,000,000 annually. It was still in the Council when the Board sent through another recommendation in July for $1,024,000 more in reductions, this time based on the favorable revision of the Boulder contract effective June 1. The Board claimed the revision entailed a virtual promise that savings would be passed along to the consumer in the form of lower rates.

In May, the Board had also recommended a cut of $700,000 annually in water rates, to make restitution for a rise in rates a few years ago when the City was in the midst of its two long reaches for water reserves.

Council Assailed on Delay

By Dec. 1, the Council's delay was aggregating $7,500 a day in higher rates. Harry Farrell, Secretary of the Municipal League, a group friendly to the Department, said that "certain councilmen don't want the rates reduced because they want to keep the Department building a large surplus so that it can be drained off to the general fund."

This relief, it was pointed out, could take the form of reduction or elimination of water and power payments by such City Departments as parks and library. Operation of these departments should be paid out of taxes, not out of utility revenues, it was urged.

Friends of municipal ownership have been active in attempting to keep the Department from falling into petty politics, inasmuch as a leading argument against municipal ownership had been that it invites political manipulation.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron complimented the Board's forthright action in attempting to pass along the savings on power from Boulder. Amounting to an attack on the bloc of councilmen who had refused to vote the necessary ordinance, the Mayor lauded the Board's use of well-known rate experts, including the former chief engineer of the California Railroad Commission, which regulates utilities.

He implied that the opposing Councilmen were using the issue for political purposes, since they offered no similar experts to support their delay. The Mayor, who took office in 1938 in a reform drive, has had a continuing fight trying to get many Councilmen to keep step with his policies. One area of disagreement has been the Department of Water and Power, where housecleaning has removed a field of patronage for some Councilmen.

Army to Train 10,000 Men As Bombardiers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Army announced intention today to train 10,000 bombardier-navigators within a year for the mounting number of long-range bombers rolling off assembly lines.

Secretary Henry L. Stimson disclosed qualifications for recruits would be lowered to assure an adequate number of skilled crew men. High school graduates who pass an air corps intelligence test will be accepted for 45 weeks of training, a longer period of specialized schooling than undergone by pilots who are to be trained at the rate of 30,000 a year.

Hitherto candidates were required to have two years of college education. The bombardier and navigation training is to be combined.

Secretary Stimson announced at his press conference two further moves to strengthen the ground forces, the creation of 52 "tank destroyer" battalions and the conversion of two additional Regular Army triangular divisions into fully motorized units.

Armed with speedy self-propelled artillery, which some military men have termed the answer to tank tactics, the destroyer units will utilize personnel and weapons from existing anti-tank outfits. Some ten others are to be formed provided Congress approves a pending Army increase to approximately 2,000,000 officers and men. The reorganization order becomes effective Dec. 15.

The infantry divisions to be motorized are the 6th, at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and the 9th, at Fort Bragg, N. C. The action will double the number of such divisions on wheels, the 4th and 7th already having been motorized.

Secretary Stimson announced also that a new school for training military police officers and men was expected to be in operation by March 1 at Arlington, Va., cantonment.

Export Violation Case Indictment

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted two shipping companies, the Vice-President of one, and a steamship captain, charging each with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by shipping abroad without an export license material that might have been used by Axis powers.

Named in the indictment were the Titan Shipping Company, Inc., William Oberlander, its Vice-President, the Companhia Nacional de Navegacao, a Portuguese concern, and Antonio de Silva, captain of the steamship Thome, owned by the Titan Company.

First of its kind in this district, the indictment charged that about 95 coils of steel wire rope were purchased in St. Louis and shipped to New York where 24 coils were placed on the steamship Nyassa but later removed by customs agents because no export license had been obtained.

The indictment charged that the remaining 71 coils were shipped to Baltimore and placed aboard the Thome as ship's stores.

The Thome, the indictment charged, left for Lisbon, Portugal, with the shipment. A search of warehouses in Lisbon, treasury investigators said, so far had failed to turn up the shipment.

Mexico Asks Private Funds For Closed Schools in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An appeal to private initiative to replace a number of lost Mexican schools was made by Minister of Education Octavio Vejar Vazquez as 12,500 children were left without education facilities in Mexico City. Schools formerly used for these children were on expropriated property which has recently been returned to its owners by a Supreme Court ruling.

The schools shut down by the Supreme Court ruling include one primary school, two secondary schools and one night school, maintained by the preceding Cardenas Government. The property on which they were located is in the heart of Mexico City and although it is listed as being in the name of two English women, Misses Agnes and Edith Newdigait, no such individuals are known at the British Consulate here. Neither was claim for the restoration made through the British Government.

The property, which covers a section including many blocks long, adjoining the downtown business section, is familiarly known, according to the newspaper Excelsior, as "The Sacred Heart of Jesus." Since many Church properties were held in the names of individuals it is thought here that the true owners were the Jesuits, to whom the valuable holdings have now been restored.

Old Problem

The dispossessed students, numbering 12,500 in this densely populated section, are only a part of Mexico City's 36,000 schoolless children, said the Education Minister. Mexico's education problem has not, he said, been settled since the days of President Benito Juarez. (Under Señor Juarez the Reform Laws were passed in the middle of the last century, destroying the power of the Church through the nationalization of its properties.)

The education problem, he said, is not solely that of the State, it is also that of private individuals and business which should make their contribution to culture. This definition is in opposition to that of preceding regimes which considered education to be primarily the concern of the State and which dedicated a large portion of Federal funds to the building of schools.

A private loan approximating 45,000,000 pesos, about $9,315,000, is being considered, said the Education Minister, but has not been approved by the President. This would enable the Government to build 100 primary and 15 secondary schools in the Federal District. The need for these he described graphically, giving instances of buildings which are on the verge of collapse but are being used as schools.

1,128,000 Pesos Needed

The purchase of land in the district where schools are being closed, because of the returned properties, needs an investment of 1,128,000 pesos, he estimated. Since his Ministry does not have such funds available, it is asking for the co-operation of the various social groups which are interested in solving the education problem.

The policy of asking for private initiative to participate in the educational reorganization was highly praised at the conclusion of the meeting by Rene Capistran Garza, editor of Novedades. This and the return of the expropriated properties, he said, demonstrate "an honorable attitude and respect for the law of the Avila Camacho Government, as contrasted with former regimes."

Toys Are Not Affected by War This Year but Will Be by Next

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—If Donner and Blitzen figure the defense program will make Santa Claus lighten his sleigh this Christmas, they're all wrong.

Fact is, so far as toys are concerned, the Old Boy's sled'll be heavier than ever this year. Next year, however, he may have to sell Donner and use Blitzen part-time.

That's the considered pre-Christmas forecast of the Defense Program's official authority on toys, Edward A. McTague, otherwise designated by the elongated title of Toy Consultant to the Consumer Durable Goods Branch of the OPM's Division of Civilian Supply.

Mr. McTague—who's a dart game man personally—predicted today that total toy supplies will be adequate this Christmas, despite a holiday demand which already has exceeded last year's early December levels. He emphasized he was talking about "total" supplies. There may be fewer toys using copper and aluminum, and, perhaps, some retailers who run short may have trouble restocking metal toys; but, on the whole, toy departments look just as fascinating as they ever have.

Increasing shortages of materials for non-defense use haven't affected the toy industry seriously because toy lines for the 1941 Christmas trade began moving in March and most big stores laid in their stocks months ago.

However, this Christmas may be the last for the duration for gifts wrapped in cellophane; the jewelry industry, hard-hit by copper shortages, has turned to increasing use of plastics, wood, glass, and rolled steel in costume jewelry and other trinkets; many ctores will stamp their boxes and cartons with reminders to "save this container for re-use."

Next Christmas there won't be any metal toys on Santa's sleigh, few if any rubber-tired playthings, none made with copper or aluminum and plenty made almost entirely of wood. The electric train people are dickering for defense contracts; for example: one air rifle company has an idea it can make swell cartridge belts; instead of tinsel for Christmas trees, the tinsel people probably will be concentrating on military chevrons and gold braid.

Not that the Government has any idea of banning toy production or curtailing it; that, says Mr. McTague, hasn't even been discussed. But, if there's only enough of certain materials to fill defense and essential civilian requirements, there won't be enough for toys.

'Secession State' Seats a Governor

YREKA, Calif., Dec. 5 (AP)—The first governor of the mock secession state of Jefferson was inaugurated last night to the accompaniment of booming cannon on the old Courthouse lawn.

Superior Judge John L. Childs of Del Norte County took office with a pledge to lead the fight of the five California and Oregon counties, banded together in what they call a forty-ninth State of the Union to obtain recognition of their natural resources.

The day-long ceremony brought hundreds of persons into this little mountain town, provisional capital of Jefferson. Schools let out early. Streets were jammed with pistol-belted miners.

Proponents of the forty-ninth State said their efforts to obtain better roads and proper development of their mineral properties already were showing promise of bearing fruit.

Los Angeles interests were reported ready to build a $250,000 ore reduction plant in Scott Valley if adequate roads are built.

The State Forestry Board will meet in Yreka Dec. 15 and 16 to look into claims that Siskiyou County has an unlimited timber reserve.

Mail Fraud Case Brings Conviction

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Carlo M. Flumiani and Fortuny's Publishers, Inc., which he headed, were convicted yesterday by a Federal Court jury of using the mails to defraud authors, artists, and composers willing to pay to have their works published.

The jury deliberated only 72 minutes before convicting Mr. Flumiani, a graduate of the University of Milan, who was charged with obtaining an estimated $500,000 through his concerns from vanity authors, contacted through advertisements.

Judge Simon H. Rifkind set Dec. 15 for sentence and continued Mr. Flumiani's $7,000 bail. He faced a maximum prison sentence of 60 years and a fine of $12,000, and the corporation may be fined $5,000.

First Colombian Student Group Is Welcomed on Arrival in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The first official group of Colombian students to attend special courses at the University of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Institute of International Education have arrived here, hoping to form what has been termed "a sort of vital nucleus," representative of their own nation while studying in a new environment. An informal dinner was given to these 28 young men and four young women, including lawyers, engineers, teachers, dentists and others, by the Institute at the Taft Hotel last night.

Abel Cruz-Santos, Consul General of Colombia, one of the speakers at the dinner, discussed the value of such an interchange of knowledge by intellectual groups, stressing the powerful resources of the United States which give comprehensive opportunity to students for first-hand knowledge, but added that the short program of courses ahead would also enable the South American students to make "a worthy impression" of their own country.

"We Colombians have gained for ourselves a distinguished position internationally, due to our orderly, democratic way of life and our normal economic development," he declared. "This allows us to travel abroad with the satisfaction of belonging to a nation which, because of the advanced standing of its institutions, its level of culture, its loyalty to Republican principles, materially fights against the systems of violence in Europe that have decreed the disappearance of those countries which were unable to defend themselves.

"Those of us who are enjoying the hospitality of this great country appreciate the desire for knowledge of everything Latin-American which is prevalent today."

Improved personal rapprochement between the peoples of the United States and Latin America can best be achieved in an "artless and cordial" intellectual atmosphere, he added.

Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute, also hailed the arrival here of the students as a better bridging between the United States and its South American neighbor.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—December 5, 1941
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Irked With Reading Others' Manuscripts, Lillian Hellman Writes Her Way to Fame

By Clarke Robinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lillian Hellman, one of the most-talked-of playwrights of the day, has been identified, in the last few rapid years, with no less than three successive stage hits which have gone on to be made into pictures—an accomplishment that has been registered by few others in their entire span of years.

Scarcely had her first piece, and the motion picture made from it, gone down into history, than it was followed by a second, "The Little Foxes." And now as the screen version of this play tours the length and breadth of America, "Watch on the Rhine" speaks out nightly from the stage of a Gotham theater, the latest and most moving drama from the pen of this young woman.

A Succession of Jobs

Lillian Hellman was born in New Orleans and, when a young girl, came North to be educated in the New York public schools. Undistinguished as a scholar, she went on to pursue her studies at New York University, and was graduated with honors in 1925. Her first position in the commercial world was with the book publishers, Boni and Liveright. Here she read the monotonous manuscripts that invariably arrive in the hands of all first-rank book publishers and in her spare time took a fling at a little advertising copy.

This work irked her, however, and in a comparatively short time she moved in as press representative of an experimental theater group. At the demise of this ambitious but unrecognized project, Lillian Hellman successively secured work as a play reader for Anne Nichols, a book reader for the New York Herald Tribune, publicist for Leo Bulgakov, promotion agent for a Rochester, New York, stock company, and a meagerly-paid unit in the scenario department of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures in Hollywood.

Returned to New York

She returned to New York after a second futile assault upon Hollywood and found a friend in the person of George Jean Nathan, then editor of the American Spectator. Her rejected work found a home at last. Mr. Nathan applauded it, he printed it, and heavy clouds lightened. But free-lance writing does not bring the returns that many imagine it does, and Miss Hellman, faced with the necessity of eating every day, again was forced to seek employment. An old hand at manuscript reading by now, she accepted a post with Herman Shumlin and it was here that her first play was conceived, rewritten, and destroyed completely by its author six times, and then successfully produced by Mr. Shumlin.

Lillian Hellman is slight and just a bit over five feet tall. All her energy seems centered in her bright, snapping hazel eyes that look off into space as she speaks. She seems almost retiring when an interviewer talks with her. She's dark blond, adopts sports clothes and wears them exceedingly well. But, she's strictly feminine and loves to slide into soft, frilly things for dinner parties. She's socially minded and is always plugging for the underdog.

Enjoys Her Farm

Her New York home is a Victorian apartment just off Fifth Avenue in the upper Eighties, but the bulk of her time is spent on her one-hundred-acre farm near Pleasantville, New York. This also is done in complete Victorian. Here she raises chickens, ducks, and geese and sends them along to market with their eggs. There is also a small herd of cows. Miss Hellman swims in the large brook which runs over her land; she likes to cook and enjoys making unusual things that please her guests, who are many and some of the most interesting figures in the world of the arts.

Probably the play in which the public is most interested is "The Little Foxes." This play covers three weeks in the spring of 1900 in a small Southern town near Mobile, Alabama.

She Studied Period Thoroughly

What was going on in 1900? Who was in the public eye? What were people in the South eating, reading, thinking? What were the social, political, and economic trends of that day? Lillian Hellman felt that she must be familiar with the answers to all these questions before she could qualify to write a play whose characters lived in so magnificent an era.

Those who saw the play or the picture were seldom aware that Miss Hellman had grubbed industriously for months into the history of 1900. In Miss Hellman's own words, let's follow her along:

"I remember that I first thought of doing 'Foxes' coming out of Spain. That was the early winter of 1937 and I know that I only thought about the play to keep from thinking about the plane ride and to keep from admitting to myself that in a few hours I would be having a fine dinner in Toulouse. I would be so hungry that I would forget about my friends in Spain who would not eat so much that night or the next one. The result was that I ate no dinner at all.

"I started to write 'The Little Foxes' on an island in Long Island Sound. I wrote two acts. I thought they were fine. I took the manuscript to my guests, Herman Shumlin, a producer, and Dashiell Hammett, widely-known novelist. I offered to read it aloud, they churlishly refused, and so I left it with them, sure of medals and respect in the morning. But, as the morning sun arose in the sky, Mr. Shumlin left for New York, saying he might or might not return, but he thought he'd better take his dog with him.

"Mr. Hammett left the following note under my door: 'It's too hot to return to the city. Me, now, I go to bed. Me say nothing velly wrong with play if only Miss Lillian would write 'em and not be so busy with chit-chat.' (It took me months to figure out that Chinese dialect had been used to take the sting from the meaning and save my feelings. A great many people, I find, do that sort of thing.) A week later I tore up the play and started all over again.

"I finished the play in November, 1938. Mr. Shumlin said he liked it very much now, and would like to produce it. From then on it was just an enormous desire to find a comfortable place to put my feet during rehearsals."

She is young, as master playwrights go. But we are living in an awakened age and it should produce such excellent types as the author of "The Little Foxes" and "Watch on the Rhine."

Eileen Darby—Graphic House

Lillian Hellman, author of three stage and screen successes, is shown here going over her latest manuscript, "Watch on the Rhine." Miss Hellman, as a matter of fact, was an old hand at reading other people's manuscripts before she began writing her own. Miss Hellman's home is in New York.

Their New York Towboat Has All The Comforts of Park Avenue

By Sally Billing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She looked more like a silver-quilled porcupine than a towboat. But the Captain explained that after a boat had worked a certain number of years, 18 or so, the bolt-heads rusted and fell off, and that that was why most of the starboard hull of the "Coyne Sisters" was studded with bright steel bolts all placed and ready to be driven in by steam hammers later in the day.

A towboat in the water is just a funny little thing fussing around the harbor. But in drydock, hoisted high enough for men to work around and beneath her, she becomes something impressive. The hull of this one seemed, as we looked up at it from the dock floor, as deep as that of the "S. S. Manhattan." And when the Captain took us around to the port side and wanted to know if we could "climb that ladder," the boat suddenly looked twice as deep as before.

Of Course We Could Climb

We assured the Captain that we could climb. "All right," he called. "But peel those white gloves off; everything is greasy around here." Turning to his 12-year-old grandson, Paul, he said: "Take these gloves and this handbag and umbrella, and scoot up and tell your Grandma this lady is coming aboard right away?"

The Captain followed Paul up the ladder in order to help us over the rail to the deck—if and when we reached it. "Now place your feet firmly on the rungs," he cautioned, "and hold on tight with your hands. Stop lookin' down," he shouted; "look up, look up."

Once aboard, we went to the galley to be introduced to Mrs. Coyne, the Captain's wife—one of the most charming, friendly women we had ever met. We knew that she was the mother of five married sons and daughters, and the grandmother of several children. Yet she seemed only middle-aged. Her slightly graying hair was brushed back from her forehead and fell in soft curls about her neck. Her keen, intelligent eyes were the color we call "Sea-Captain-Blue" . . . the blue that seems captured from the ocean by seafaring people and is seldom possessed by landlubbers. She wore a gay cotton dress, and had a pretty little apron tied about her waist.

Family Often Joins Them

The smooth freshness of her complexion caused us to marvel and finally to comment. "Oh, well," she laughed, "if I have no worry lines it's because I'm so happy. I love living on this boat with my husband; and we usually have some of the family along, too. Paul, my grandson, is here visiting with us just now, and one of my sons is aboard with his wife, making us a family of five, you see. In addition to all this"—she swept her hand about the galley—"I enjoy perfect health."

We asked her how much time she and Captain Coyne spent in their home on shore, and if she looked forward to the day when they would spend all their time there. "No, I don't look forward to spending all of our time at home," she said quickly. "I can't imagine leaving the boat forever. I'm afraid I wouldn't be entirely happy. And yet—we do love our home. When we tie up for the winter early in December, we devote all the rest of the month to preparation for Christmas. You see, our children and grandchildren all come home to celebrate Christmas with us. Then, immediately after the holidays, my husband and I motor down to Florida where we stay until spring—and towboat time."

We looked about the little galley where the visit took place and envied her the coziness of it all. She had every convenience imaginable—an electric refrigerator, a gas cooking range, a cabinet for china and utensils, a porcelain sink, a radio, and an oilcloth-covered table. Doors and windows, opening onto both decks, afforded view and ventilation. What more could a kitchenette on Park Avenue have to offer?

No Two Days Alike

Resuming our conversation, the Captain's wife said that when on the boat the time passes so swiftly for her, she keeps no account of it. "No two days are alike," she explained. "If we aren't working around New York City, we are up the Sound or towing through the New York State Canal to Buffalo and on out into the Great Lakes. "No, my dear," she smilingly assured us, "there is nothing monotonous about towboat life. Each day is different. That's why the life is so fascinating."

Reluctantly we took our leave, wondering why people talk about "living the life of Reilly," when it isn't one, two, three with life on a towboat.

Christmas Dinner for Ten—Why Not Try Serving Fresh Pork Instead of Turkey?

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When plans are being made for the Christmas feast, there's a very important question to be decided. Shall it be another turkey dinner?

Of course there are many homes where turkey is hallowed tradition in December as well as November. But turkey isn't as plentiful and inexpensive as it was last year. Pork, for instance, which has been scarce and high this fall, you probably haven't served as frequently as usual. But it's cheaper now, and perhaps your family would find a roast fresh ham a treat.

Here's a Christmas dinner for 10 people built around fresh pork:

Tomato Bouillon with Lemon and Chives
Celery Curls and Hearts Radish Fans
Carrot Sticks
Roast Fresh Ham
Mushroom Nut Stuffing
Brown Gravy Honey Apple Sherbet
Cubed Yellow Turnips in Mashed Potato Ring
Slivered Green Beans
Tossed Greens with Chiffonade Dressing
Parkerhouse Rolls Butter
Whole Cranberry Sauce
Steamed Fruit Suet Pudding with Soufflé Hard Sauce
Salted Nuts Mints

It is always an advantage when the first course may be prepared a day in advance. Heat about 2 quarts of tomato juice with some whole spices tied in a cheesecloth bag. Use whole black peppers, few whole cloves, and a few mustard seeds. Add 1 onion, sliced. Simmer 10 minutes; cool before removing bag and onion. Add juice of 2 lemons, salt and pepper to taste, and a dash of cayenne. At serving time, bring just to boiling point, ladle into soup cups and float on top a slice of lemon sprinkled with chopped chives.

Roast Fresh Ham

Have butcher bone a 12-pound fresh ham and remove heavy rind; wipe with damp cloth and rub with salt and pepper. Fill with mushroom stuffing (see recipe below), roll and tie securely, making roll as neat as possible. Place in uncovered roasting pan; roast in moderately hot oven (325° F.) about 6 hours. Baste occasionally with pan drippings. Remove roast to hot platter; pour off all fat from pan. Return ⅔ cup fat to pan; blend in ⅔ cup flour, stirring smooth. Gradually add 2 quarts hot water, stirring constantly. Simmer 5 minutes, adding salt and pepper to taste, and a dash of ginger.

Mushroom Stuffing

½ pound mushrooms, sliced
4 onions, sliced
½ cup butter or margarine
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
3 teaspoons poultry seasoning
½ teaspoon celery salt
½ teaspoon dry mustard
¼ teaspoon thyme
1 18-ounce loaf bread, crumbled

Brown mushrooms and onions a few minutes in butter with seasonings; stir into bread crumbs. If a moist stuffing is desired, add a beaten egg.

Honey Apple Sherbet

1 tablespoon plain gelatin
2 cups apple juice or cider
1 cup boiling water
Juice ½ lemon
Grated rind 1 lemon
½ cup honey
1 cup sugar
2 pounds raw apples, peeled, cored, and grated

Soften gelatin in apple juice; add boiling water and stir until gelatin is completely dissolved. Add remaining ingredients in order given. Freeze in refrigerator. When mushy, take out and beat thoroughly; return to refrigerator tray and freeze until firm. Serve in individual sherbet glasses to accompany the meat.

Cubed Yellow Turnip in Mashed Potato Ring

4 or 5 pounds white potatoes
1 cup hot milk
¾ cup soft butter
1 egg
Salt and pepper
3 or 4 pounds yellow turnip
Dash mace

Boil potatoes until tender; drain and dry out over heat. Put through ricer or mash; beat fluffy (in electric mixer if you have one) with hot milk, ½ cup soft butter and egg, until fluffy and smooth. If necessary, add more milk. Add salt and pepper to taste. Make into ring on large ovenware platter. Set in oven to brown. Fill center with turnip which has been pared, cubed, and boiled tender in a large amount of boiling water; drain, season with salt, pepper, remaining ¼ cup butter and dash of mace. Instead of one large ring of potatoes, individual rings may be made for each serving.

If you want to keep the dinner simple with few courses, omit the salad entirely. Or pass it in a large wooden bowl accompanying the main course. It may all be prepared ahead of time and tossed together at the last minute in a bowl rubbed with garlic. Wash greens and crisp them in refrigerator. Shred them coarsely, using 1 head lettuce, 1 bunch chicory or romaine, and 1 bunch watercress; add 3 green and 3 sweet red peppers, sliced thin. Use dressing of ⅔ cup French dressing, 8 olives and 4 sweet pickles minced, 2 hard-cooked eggs cut in cubes, and some chopped chives.

If you like the old-fashioned kind of cranberry sauce with the whole berries in it, make it in a jiffy. Pick over and wash 1 pound cranberries. Put in saucepan with 1½ cups sugar and 2 cups water. Bring to boil; cover and cook slowly for 10 minutes, or until skins are broken. Skim and cool.

The dessert is not the conventional steamed fruit pudding, but an unusual mixture of dried fruits, sweet potatoes, and spices.

Steamed Fruit Suet Pudding

1 cup ground suet
1 package pitted dates, ground
1 cup ground sweet potatoes
1 cup ground raw apples
½ cup ground dried apricots
½ cup ground pitted prunes
1½ cups ground bread or cake crumbs
½ cup ground walnuts
1 cup sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
½ cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg
¾ cup apple juice or cider

Grind suet, fruits, crumbs and nuts in food chopper, using medium knife. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add to fruits. Stir in egg and apple juice. Fill molds ⅔ full and steam 3 hours, covered. Gently loosen puddings and unmold; serve hot with:

Soufflé Hard Sauce

½ cup butter
2½ cups confectioners' sugar
1 egg, separated
½ cup heavy cream, whipped
½ teaspoon almond extract
½ teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter well; add sugar gradually, mixing thoroughly. Beat in slightly beaten egg yolk and flavorings. Lightly stir in whipped cream; fold in egg white beaten until stiff but not dry. Chill until serving time; sprinkle with a bit of ground nutmeg.

Below is the list of foods needed to prepare and serve the Christmas dinner menu for 10 people given above. Don't be alarmed by the large number of ingredients, for all the staple supplies are listed for checking.

List of Foods Needed for This Dinner

Fresh ham	12 pounds	Apple juice or cider	2¾ cups
Suet	¼ pound	Apricots, dried	8 ounces
Carrots	½ pound	Bread, stale, 18 oz.	1 loaf
Celery	2 bunches	Dates, pitted, 8 oz.	1 package
Chicory or romaine	1 bunch	Mints	1 pound
Chives	few	Nuts, salted	1 pound
Green beans, fresh	2 pounds	Nuts, walnuts	½ cup
or frozen	2 packages	Olives	8 only
Lettuce	1 head	Pickles	4 only
Mushrooms	½ pound	Prunes, dried	¼ pound
Onions	4 only	Rolls, parkerhouse	1 to 2 dozen
Peppers, green	3 only	Tomato juice	2 34 oz. cans
Peppers, sweet red	3 only		1 12 oz. can
Potatoes, sweet	1 pound	Cream, heavy	½ cup
Potatoes, white	5 pounds	Milk	1 cup
Radishes	1 bunch	Butter	1¼ pounds
Yellow turnips	4 pounds	Eggs	5 or 6 only
Watercress	1 bunch	Cake crumbs	1½ cups
Apples, eating	2 pounds	Flour, all-purpose	1⅝ cups
Cranberries	1 pound	French dressing	⅔ cup
		Gelatin, plain	1 tablespoon
		Honey	½ cup
		Sugar, brown	1 cup
		Sugar, confectioners'	2½ cups
		Sugar, granulated	2 cups

Salt, pepper, cayenne, dry mustard, celery salt, poultry seasoning, whole cloves, whole black pepper, mustard seed, ginger, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, almond extract, vanilla, baking powder, soda.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Attention, Unmarried Friends!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Could we Young Marrieds hop the soapbox to address a few words to our unmarried contemporaries?

It isn't that we don't want you around. We enjoy your company tremendously. It isn't that we aren't flattered pink that you make our homes the general meeting places of the crowd. That's what we hoped they'd be.

It's just that you sometimes forget that being married doesn't mean an automatic increase in our incomes. You see, you get meals and brownies and ginger ale free at home, and you don't remember that we — not our parents — are paying for what we serve now. And we Young Marrieds have to buy not only food, but a lot of things you aren't interested in yet —dull sounding things like storm doors and vacuum cleaners and spades. Which leaves us less, not more, than your budgets allow for entertainment.

So it would help a lot if now and then you toted in a carton of pop, or helped with the picnic lunch, or bought one of the steaks for our backyard steak roasts. We love your company so much that we feel embarrassed to mention this—except that our food and entertainment budgets look rather sad these days!

Betsy

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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The new Empire State Express—one of the New York Central's superstreamliners—rounds a curve along the Hudson River. Inset: No. 870 pulling the Empire State Express on its first run to Buffalo, Oct. 26, 1891.

Railroad Ride on 'Velvet'

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Through the rear windows of the luxurious observation car the tracks vanished into perspective with telephone poles, trees and signals chasing to the rhythm of the scarcely audible clickety-clak of the rails. At 80 miles an hour the interior of the New York Central's new Empire State Express rode smoothly alongside the Hudson River, glistening against the backdrop of the Palisades.

The occasion was the Nov. 25 press-preview run of the new stainless steel "Empire," which will be put into regular service on Dec. 7 between New York City, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland and Detroit. There are actually two Empire State expresses, each with identical features, that will operate daily each way over the route, the second one now receiving its final tests.

Announcement coincident with the preview of the new train was that the "Empire," built by the Budd Manufacturing Company, would be the last super-streamliner constructed during the emergency, due to the tightening of priority regulations.

Newsmen had the run of the 16-car train, consisting of a mail-baggage car, a lounge car, three parlor cars, two diners, eight coaches and an observation-buffet-lounge car, all decorated in lively colors, air-conditioned and illuminated by fluorescent lighting.

Greater comfort and enjoyment for passengers is the keynote of the new train. Coaches are equipped with adjustable reclining seats and rubber footrests. Parlor and observation cars have moveable lounge chairs. Gone are jerking, heaving starts and stops, the "Empire" moving as a unit, since there is no slack between cars. Power for the train is provided by steamlined Hudson locomotives especially designed by Henry Dreyfus to match the styling of the new "Empire."

A novel feature of the train is a series of more than 40 murals in brilliant colors at either end of the cars depicting scenes typical of the "Empire's" scenic and historic route. Among subjects treated are "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Rip Van Winkle," "Drums Along the Mohawk," "Irving at Sunnyside," "Hiawatha," "The Six Nations," "The Indians Sell Manhattan," "The Dutch Buy Furs," "The Crystal Palace," "Nathan Hale," "Hudson's Half-Moon Above the Palisades, 1609," and "The Battle of Oriskany."

The train was placed on public view at Grand Central Terminal on Dec. 1, thereafter being shown in cities along its regular run.

The Empire Express passed its golden anniversary of service a month ago. Around the turn of the century it was the train which grandfather and grandmother took to Niagara Falls on their honeymoon or to see the first World's Fair in Chicago. It was the first ultra-fast train in the world, chalking up a speed record of 112.5 miles an hour on May 10, 1893. It is the train pictured in histories and the one used by vacationers and fishermen bound for the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands and by persons traveling for business reasons to many other sections of New York, Ohio and Michigan.

Recollections of the first runs of the Empire State Express 50 years ago are among the brightest memories of railroading to Herbert R. Rose, one of the members of the crews of the original "Empire."

Mr. Rose is now living in retirement at his home at 2301 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Well do I remember the original Empire State Express of 1891," Mr. Rose said. "I was a flagman on that train and I was a very proud boy to have the company trust me to handle the flag on the fastest long-distance train in the world at that time.

"If I remember right our time from New York City to Buffalo was eight hours and fifteen minutes. The train consisted of an engine, a baggage combine, two coaches and parlor car—four cars and no more for anybody—and they were always full of passengers. The baggage car and coaches were maroon red with lettering in gold. The parlor car was a darker color.

"The train was a success from the start and very popular with the public. On an average the train earned $3,000 a day.

"On nearly every trip for a long time, George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, would come down to the train with a special party, mostly from foreign lands, and introduce them to the conductor. He would explain they were going to visit Niagara Falls before sailing for home. They always rode in the parlor car.

"My conductor, Benjamin Dayton, who was the most polished and well-dressed conductor I ever saw, would come through the train, call me over to the special party and say: 'This young man is my flagman. He is thoroughly conversant with all points of interest and any information you desire, just ask the young man.' From there on I had to do the entertaining. It was a great experience.

"In Grand Central Station there was a bridge, with highly polished brass railing, over the tracks to the train. The flagman had to stand at the foot of that bridge and all passengers passed in front of him. The head brakeman had to stand at the rear of the train and the conductor between the baggage car and first coach. One minute to leaving time, we advanced position. The conductor would press the button to the signal tower. The station master would wave a white handkerchief and we were off.

"We had a small buffet in the parlor car and from there all meals were served. We changed engines at Albany and Syracuse. We were allowed just three minutes to change engines and if it took any longer somebody had to do a lot of explaining.

"Everything we started out with—uniform and caps—was new. We brakemen wore Norfolk jackets, with a belt around the middle and buttoned tight up to the neck, and brown gloves. All brakemen were later promoted to conductors except one."

Mr. Rose served as conductor from Feb. 27, 1901, until his retirement on April 27, 1940.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Spring flowers — buttercups, bleeding hearts, primroses and others—are blooming at the New York Botanical Gardens.

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Sammy's Schooling

MOTHER HAD LOVED the mountain from the first. The glorious outlook on the valley and the distant Smokies, the rich foliage surging about us mile on mile, the luxuriant flowers that seemed to meet us every time we rounded a path or a turn in the road, all filled her with joy and made her sing like a bird as she went about her duties of keeping the house in order.

But after she had set things to running and old Nancy had arrived to do the cooking and heavy work, we noticed that she had begun to talk to herself a little, even when we were about. Mother was essentially a social creature; and, except for the farm in the valley where everyone was very busy most of the time, we were three miles from any other human habitation. Actually she had no one else to talk to. And when one is adult, with children for one's only companions, one misses the grown-up give and take, the mental skirmishes, the sharing of common thoughts and enthusiasms.

We could not guess her need because we were too much concerned with our own lives, but from that first morning when Sammy came down the trail from the cabin over Yancey County way, things were different. Her great generosity, her enormous desire for "the communication of goods to others," as Donne called it, which is the wellspring of all good talking and good writing, had at last found its release.

* * *

Sammy was not one to chop wood or work in the corn patch or carry grain to the mill. But he would amble about for miles, uncomplainingly, on errands like the one that brought him to our house. We discovered later that he could do almost anything, if only he were allowed to do it in his own way.

At that time Sammy was about twelve years old, not very large for his age, but showing signs of the tough, rangy build of the man he was to become.

"Pappy says it ain't fitten you-all should git your cordwood from town, when his'n air all cut and curin'," he announced. "And he aims to haul you some, next sun-up."

* * *

His message delivered, Sammy turned to go, but Mother would have none of it. He must rest and refresh himself and be tactfully questioned about his family and the lives they led, miles behind us, in one of the small log cabins that had always excited her curiosity. But in that questioning I am afraid that she came off second best. Sammy kept silent for a very long time, as most mountaineer people do, even children, answering yes or no when he must make some response, and never offering the briefest observation. But his bright blue eyes, covertly taking everything in, were so full of interrogation that Mother finally gave up and began to talk about everything that she thought might interest him.

The book that I had been reading, beautifully illustrated in color, caught and held his attention whenever he dared to look. Except for the Bible, which every mountain cabin contains and which every child learns to read some time before he is grown, the boy had probably never seen another book, and certainly none with such pictures. At first he assumed that this was a new kind of Bible, and when I hastened to show off my superior knowledge, I discovered, but by inference only, that the printed page was to him a mystery of mysteries. He thought that people only pretended to read, and that a lively imagination, well exercised, was the only skill needed to be able to perform as I did.

* * *

That gave Mother an idea. Sammy should come every morning and share in Carroll's and my lessons. He should learn to read and do sums and perhaps discover how the world was made and what people lived outside the ring of our mountains. If, of course, she could convince him that there was any other world. And there was the matter of persuading his father to allow such goings on. In the end it was the Bible that did it. Mother pointed out to the old man that, while the boy was unlikely to do any heavy work, he could learn to read the Scriptures ahead of time.

The whole thing was a lark for Carroll and me, who felt our erudition much enhanced by the daily presence of a pupil so much older than either of us, who sweated and stumbled over such elementary exercises as "I—see—a—cat. The—cat—sees—me. Does—the—cat—see—the—rat?" Especially since I had just finished reading "Black Beauty" all by myself. Yet we did not embarrass Sammy by our glibness. He had a good deal of pride, I think, in his own knowledge and skills. Even at twelve he could plow, hoe, fell a tree, shoot with his father's rifle, as well as any man, and he had an extraordinary wealth of woodcraft at his fingers' tips and in the back of his resourceful, ingenious young mind. It was he who taught us to drink from springs in cleverly folded leaf cups; to make birchbark baskets for the berries which were always found in greatest profusion when we had brought along no pails or buckets; to grate meal from dry ears of corn on a perforated piece of zinc nailed to a board; to cut and carve sweet-smelling staves for climbing; to trail rabbits to their burrows and dozens of varieties of birds to their hidden nests; all these, which were doubtless childish things to him. But also he taught us to develop a sensitivity which most city-bred people never have or have forgotten,—to use our eyes and ears, and to enjoy to the fullest everything that we saw.

* * *

But his own desire for heretofore unimagined knowledge, for book-larnin', once he understood what this might mean, consumed him like a thirst. And although he concealed it as best he could, because this to him was "fitten," his progress gave him away, as Mother knew.

And his eagerness fired her, too. Only occasionally does any teacher find such a pupil. As soon as he was able to read only a little, she began to introduce him to our library, showing him books somewhat ahead of his comprehension, but not too far. And always pictures, which she explained when he asked questions about them, but not before. She wrote to several missions for used magazines and books and received generous and rather amazing donations, after she told them of her young pupil. I remember one contribution of engravings from the Masters which must have puzzled her quite a bit as to the illusions of the senders about mountaineer needs and tastes. Why she fastened to our schoolroom walls the "Reading from Homer," "Feeding the Sacred Ibis," and "Notre Dame de Paris," I could not understand at the time, but Mother knew what they would do for us and for Sammy. He had never been across the mountains and might never go, yet the magic of these pictures could dissolve any range, however lofty, and dry up the widest seas between him and such wonders.

Mother loved to teach when there was a desire for learning, but I think that much of what she did for Sammy was done in memory of another boy born within that same ring of peaks who had been befriended in the same way until at last he had become a citizen of a vaster world, and whom she had met and married.

* * *

There was some resistance, however, to her teaching when the mountain family discovered that knowledge of the Bible was not its sole object. The task of winning over Sammy's pappy might have defeated anyone ignorant of the ways of these people and the peculiar prejudices, but Mother knew just where to go softly and speak low. She, too, knew her Bible well and could quote it to good purpose, in time of need. Once, however, her pedagogic instincts got the better of her judgment and she asked the old man:

"Why do you always say 'toe' when you mean 'to'? I stubbed my TOE the other day, but I always go TO town and TO church."

All the response she received was a dignified silence.

"Of course," Mother went on, "I have TWO hands and TWO feet, and TWO children, but that's another 'two' altogether."

Sammy's pappy was not at all convinced. Or perhaps he was too proud to admit any error. His jaw set in a grim line.

"Well," he said emphatically, as if that one statement must close the question, "when I reads my Bible I says 'toe'!"

Yet it seemed to Mother that he treated her with an added respect after that encounter. His ways were his own ways, not to be abandoned for any mere woman, but this furriner had education.

* * *

Sammy was only the first of a long line. Before he embarked on the Second Reader or mastered his tables, Mother had already made plans for what was afterwards called a "moonlight" school, and our house was filled three evenings a week with gangling youths and great overgrown girls who had never seen a school book or a blackboard. But Sammy's place in our hearts was never filled. I heard that afterwards, like my own father, he came North to college, but we never knew what he did after that. And yet we did not need to be told. The promise had been there, in those eager blue eyes, those sensitive hands, that tireless determination that had kept him toiling back and forth between his cabin and our house for so many long weeks. He taught us, too, more than he could ever have guessed.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

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A LANCASHIRE WINDMILL

WINDMILLS, which have almost entirely gone out of use in England, are in some cases again being brought back into service, owing to the pressure of the times.

It is a pleasant sight to see a mill with its great sails turning, but it is a rare sight today; for most of the sails have long since gone and only the brickwork or wooden structure of the mill remains. Sometimes the building is used as a storehouse, sometimes it has been converted into a dwelling. When skillfully planned, a very attractive home it makes, with its single room on each floor getting increasingly smaller as one ascends; until at the top one arrives at a covered wooden platform with a fine view over the surrounding country. One mill in the south of England has even been converted into a church, in which services are held regularly.

The windmill in the picture is at Singleton in Lancashire, in the industrial north of England.

The Division Between Utility and Beauty

THE CRUCIAL DIFFERENCE between the fine arts and the merely useful or industrial is that the first provide instant satisfactions that are in an immediate sense present, while the latter provide the instruments for other satisfactions. One need not know about Greek religion, or certainly need not believe in Greek gods, to be stimulated and calmed by the presence to the eye of the sandstone columns of the temples at Girgenti in their symmetry among the olive hills and sea. One asks no questions of the good that will be accomplished by a sonata by Mozart, but rests absorbed by the sounds immediately and faultlessly satisfactory to the ear.

In the case of the industrial arts, the first question to be asked is whether a thing fulfills its functions, whether it will provide the ulterior satisfaction in the interests of which it was made. The bridge must safely span the river; the ship must be safe to cross the sea; the clothes must keep us warm.

There have been happy ages in the world when the division between utility and beauty was less acute; there are promises in our own age that that division is passing away. There are half-a-dozen museums in Europe which have whole galleries filled with the delicate paraphernalia of daily Greek life—vases, spoons, combs, jars, and shields. These things were all made for use; they were intended to serve a function. But to the nostalgic eye of the modern it is not their function but their decorative perfection that is of first interest. We see almost purely as things of beauty what to the Greeks who employed them and to the Greeks who made them were things of daily use.

Again, the notable buildings of the Renaissance are churches and chancelleries and palaces intended for habitation. The medieval period produced churches that were at once works of art and places of worship. . . . What gives the aesthetic monuments of the Continent so rare and melancholy a charm for the modern is the fact that they are truly monuments and expressions of a civilization. What meets the eye of the tourist once served the needs of men. . . .

Such instances give point and substance to the contention that a healthy art is one in which there is no divorce between end and means, no split between the instrumental and the beautiful.—From "Arts and the Man," by IRWIN EDMAN. (New York: Norton.)

Three Things

Three things move me deeply.

The deep blue shadows veiling
Distant woods at eventide;
The chirping, on the radio,
Of far-off ships at sea
Chatting with each other cheerily;
And last, the clustered lights
Of some small village
Shining in the night
Beneath the stars.

Blue shadows soothing a weary day
To restful beauty;
Brave ships in lonely seas
Voicing the calm of courage;
Bright lights that signal steadily
The quietude of home and love
And fellowship.

How small these things
To stir the heart to faith!
How great the faith to wake
To things so small.

GEORGE SILL LEONARD

"With God alone agree"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO AGREE with God, good, is to accord all power to Him, trusting divine Love to supply every need. In the words of Scripture (Philippians 4:19), "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

The Christian Science church was established for the purpose of uplifting humanity, giving men a truer concept of God and man. Material sense testimony points to a material, mortal creation, and claims that man is subject to suffering, sin, and death. Truth reverses this false evidence and reveals the grand fact that man is the image of God, Spirit, Life, divine Principle.

There are still many who believe that man is either material or a combination of matter and Spirit. Such theories are born of the age-long belief that there are other gods besides Spirit. When we begin to put off false material beliefs about God and His creation, progress has already begun. Constant agreement with the dictates of divine Mind brings peace to men and promotes universal brotherhood.

Consecrated effort is necessary in overcoming material beliefs, but in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 5) we must "with God alone agree."

Only good is worthy of our contemplation. Evil is a negation, the absence of good. The only recognition we need accord to evil is to see it as a false claim without power, presence, or reality. It cannot disturb the one who is throwing his weight on the side of good by constantly agreeing with God.

True happiness, health, and abundance accompany the understanding of God as Love, the Father-Mother. As we express more and more of God we are obeying the Scriptural admonition in Hebrews (8:5), "See, . . . that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount."

Entertaining only good thoughts, we agree with God. We see man as loving, upright, intelligent, and continually active. We know that the real man is free from greed, fear, self-will, doubt, and lack. The definition of man given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reads, in part (p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique."

It is sometimes asked how Christian Scientists can consistently argue that good alone is real when evil seems to wield such a tremendous influence in human experience. Christian Scientists do not deny that evil is apparently aggressive, insistent, and tenacious in its claims to power and reality. But if we admit the infinitude of God, good, we see that nothing is real that is unlike good. In Genesis we read (1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

The best answer to the claim that evil is real is the proof that evil disappears from one's experience proportionably to his steadfast adherence to Truth. The inevitable result of purifying our heart is that we see more of God. Jesus said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

Each one must daily and hourly claim his inheritance of spiritual good. This is agreeing with God. Then we demonstrate good in daily experience, heal the sick, and reform the sinner. "Stop merely trying to be a good man, and realize that you already are the man God made," said one student to another who was in need of healing. The forceful statement wakened the sufferer to the realization that he had been trying to make over a sinning mortal instead of accepting and claiming his perfection as a son of God, and acting in accordance with this truth.

When confronted with sickness, the student of Christian Science strives to throw the entire weight of his mental argument on the side of health. He denies the claims of disease and affirms the fact that health is spiritual. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 390), "When the first symptoms of disease appear, dispute the testimony of the material senses with divine Science." She adds: "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin. You have no law of His to support the necessity either of sin or sickness, but you have divine authority for denying that necessity and healing the sick."

We find abundant opportunity in daily experience to agree with God and disagree with error. Newspapers often present pictures of suffering and despair; radio programs tell of crime and disaster; and even the conversation of friends may be in agreement with evil. Each false report about God's creation must be met and mastered in individual thinking on the basis of the unreality of all that is unlike good. No matter what form error takes in presenting its claim to recognition, we can refuse to agree with it. We need to be alert and to turn humbly from the evidence of corporeal sense and agree with God. Surely then we shall say with understanding, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"Jenom s Bohem souhlasiti"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SOUHLASITI S BOHEM, dobrem, znamená přiznávati veškerou moc Jemu, důvěřovati božské Lásce, že uspokojí každou potřebu. Jak praví Písmo (Epišt. k Filipenským 4:19): "Bůh pak můj naplnit' všelikou potřebu vaši podlé bohatství svého slavně v Kristu Ježíši."

Církev Křesťanské Vědy byla založena aby povznesla lidstvo, dávajíc lidem správnější pojetí o Bohu a člověku. Svědectví materiálního smyslu ukazuje na hmotné, smrtelné stvoření a tvrdí, že člověk je podroben utrpení, hříchu a smrti. Pravda převrací toto falešné svědectví a zjevuje veliký fakt, že člověk je obrazem Boha, Ducha, života, božského Principu.

Je dosud mnoho těch kdož věří, že člověk je buď hmotný anebo sloučením hmoty a Ducha. Takové theorie vyplývají z dávnodobého věření, že jsou jiní bozi kromě Ducha. Jakmile se počneme vzdávati falešných materiálních věření o Bohu a Jeho stvoření, jsme již na cestě pokroku. Stálý souhlas s nařízením božské Mysli přináší lidem mír a podporuje universální bratrství.

Ku překonávání materiálních věření je zapotřebí oddané snahy, ale podle slov hymny (Christian Science Hymnal č. 5) musíme "jenom s Bohem souhlasiti."

Jen dobro je hodno abychom o něm rozjímali. Zlo je negace, nepřítomnost dobra. Jediné uznání jehož zlo od nás zasluhuje je, když je spatřujeme jako falešný nárok bez moci, bez přítomnosti nebo skutečnosti. Zlo nemůže rozrušiti toho kdo stojí celou váhou na straně dobra tím, že stále souhlasí s Bohem.

Pravé štěstí, zdraví a hojnost provázejí ty kdož porozumějí Bohu jako Lásce, jako Otci-Matce. Když Boha stále více vyjadřujeme, jsme poslušní napomenutí Písma v epištole k Židům (8:5): "Hleď, . . . abys udělal všecko ku podobenství, kteréžť jest ukázáno na této hoře."

Chováme-li jen dobré myšlenky, souhlasíme s Bohem. Vidíme člověka milujícího, přímého, inteligentního a nepřetržitě činného. Víme, že skutečný člověk je bez lakoty, bez bázně, svévole, pochybování a nedostatku. Definice člověka podaná v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy, zní z části (str. 475): "Člověk je idea, obraz, Lásky; není tělesnost."

Někdy se lidé táží jak Křesťanští Vědci mohou důsledně dovoditi, že jen dobro je skutečné, když dle zdání zlo má tak ohromující vliv v lidské zkušenosti. Křesťanští Vědci nepopírají že zlo, jak se zdá, je útočné, dolehavé a tvrdošíjné ve svých nárocích na moc a skutečnost. Ale když připustíme nekonečnost Boha, dobra, vidíme, že nic není skutečné co se nepodobá dobru. V První Knize Mojžíšově čteme (1:31): "Viděl Bůh vše což učinil, a aj, bylo velmi dobré."

Nejlepší odpověď na tvrzení, že zlo je skutečné je důkaz, že zlo zmizí z naší zkušenosti v míře v jaké lneme vytrvale k Pravdě. Nevyhnutelným výsledkem očisty našeho srdce je, že Boha lépe vidíme. Ježíš řekl (Matouš 5:8): "Blahoslavení čistého srdce, nebo oni Boha viděti budou."

Každý se musí hlásiti denně a každou hodinu o své dědictví duchovního dobra. To znamená souhlasiti s Bohem. Pak zjevně dokazujeme dobro v denní zkušenosti, uzdravujeme nemocné a napravujeme hříšníky. "Ustaň v pouhých pokusech býti dobrým člověkem a uvědom si, že již jsi člověkem jehož Bůh stvořil," řekl jeden student druhému který hledal uzdravení. Tento mocný výrok probudil trpícího k poznání, že se byl pokoušel přetvořiti hříšného smrtelníka, místo aby přijal a hlásil se ku své dokonalosti jako syn Boží, a jednal v souhlase s touto pravdou.

V případě nemoci student Křesťanské Vědy se snaží aby celá váha jeho duševního argumentu spočívala na straně zdraví. Popírá nároky nemoci a trvá pevně na skutečnosti že zdraví je duchovní. Mrs. Eddy praví (tamtéž str. 390): "Když se objeví první příznaky nemoci, popřete svědectví materiálních smyslů božskou Vědou." A dodává: "Nepřipusť te aby se nárok hříchu nebo nemoci ujal v myšlence. Zamítněte jej v pevném přesvědčení že je nezákonný, poněvadž víte, že Bůh není původcem choroby o nic více nežli je autorem hříchu. Není Jeho zákona který by podporoval nutnost buď hříchu nebo nemoci, ale vy jste božsky oprávněn popříti tuto nutnost a uzdravovati nemocné."

Denní zkušenost skýtá nám hojnou příležitost k souhlasu s Bohem a nesouhlasu s omylem. Noviny často přinášejí obrazy utrpení a zoufalství; radiové programy vyprávějí o zločinu a pohromě; ba i hovor s přáteli může býti veden v souhlase se zlem. Každému falešnému výroku o Božím stvoření musí býti čeleno a výrok překonán v individuálním myšlení na základě neskutečnosti všeho co je dobru nepodobné. Bez zřetele na to v jaké formě omyl předvádí svůj nárok na uznání, můžeme mu odepříti náš souhlas. Potřeba káže abychom byli bdělí a abychom se odvrátili pokorně od svědectví tělesného smyslu a souhlasili s Bohem. Pak zajisté řekneme s porozuměním: "Kralovalť Pán Bůh náš všemohoucí."

Rain

The rain falls like a silver veil
From gray-hooded sky;
The world seems empty—only the
Falling rain—and I.

I walk through the silver veil
Not caring where;
Enough that I feel its touch
On cheek—and hair.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

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Intimate Message: Washington

Mr. Lewis' Powder-Keg ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

One of the most important things at the recent Congress of Industrial Organizations convention in Detroit was an event that didn't occur. Correspondents and delegates had been waiting for it all during the week, and its failure to arrive has a significant bearing on the situation brought about by the House approval of the drastic anti-strike Smith bill Dec. 3, 252 to 136. The event the C. I. O. convention had been waiting for was a congratulatory telegram from John L. Lewis to Philip Murray on his re-election as head of the C. I. O. The telegram didn't come.

Mr. Murray's relationship with Mr. Lewis has a bearing on all sorts of things concerning the vastly important attitude of American labor in the national emergency. Their relationship is becoming increasingly strained. Mr. Murray has taken over the C. I. O. but what isn't generally realized is that Mr. Lewis is carving out a new labor realm for himself in which he might very easily set up a brand new third party labor bloc in the United States. Then there would be an American Federation of Labor, a C. I. O., and a Lewis group. Mr. Lewis of course has the United Mine Workers of America now, hook, line and sinker.

The Lewis Influence

Mr. Murray is Vice-President of this union, separately elected and well paid, as union leaders go. It is likely that Mr. Murray in 1942 will quit his uncomfortable position with the Mine Workers, whereby he is nominally under Mr. Lewis's jurisdiction at the same time that he is head of C. I. O. If he wants the leadership of the Steel Workers, he can have it. At present they are not chartered—they are the "S. W. O. C." Steel Workers Organizing Committee—but next spring they will hold a convention and organize regularly. They want Mr. Murray as head and Mr. Murray may take over. He will then have independence as leader of one of the biggest unions in the country.

Besides the Mine Workers, Mr. Lewis has a number of closely associated unions. His brother, A. D. (Denny) Lewis is organizing the construction workers in the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee in a movement directed at the A. F. of L. craft unions. And Mr. Lewis's daughter, Kathryn, is Secretary-Treasurer of "District 50" of the Mine Workers. This "District 50" is an interesting phenomenon. It is out to organize all the by-product industries connected with coal mining, the coke, chemical and cosmetic industry. You don't think of the coal miners having much to do with cosmetics, but it was this local that helped picket the Helena Rubenstein shops the other day because perfumes come from coal distillates. You can see from that just what a range District 50 has.

These unions owe their allegiance to Mr. Lewis, not to the C. I. O. If Mr. Lewis led the miners out of the C. I. O., these unions would go with them. There is a potential labor force of 1,000,000 workers just in the ambiguous field of District 50 itself, it is estimated. Incidentally, what is described as a "purge" of pro-Murray, anti-Lewis followers in District 50 is now under way.

Another significant point is that Mr. Lewis recently hired away some of C. I. O.'s best organizers to be the organizers of his own unions. The C. I. O. did not like that very well and went on record against it. But Mr. Lewis has the biggest pocketbook and he has got the men, much the way William Randolph Hearst used to hire away Joseph Pulitzer's reporters in the old New York days.

Well, Mr. Murray went to the White House yesterday and had a long talk with President Roosevelt. We weren't there under the table; so we can't tell you what was said. But we have a pretty good idea just the same, both by putting two and two together, and from some close associates of Mr. Murray. It had to do, of course, immediately with the Smith bill, and after that with a good many other matters.

Most readers probably feel that it was high time the House did something to stop the defense strikes. Many readers probably feel that it is high time Mr. Lewis was halted in his tracks. But in this instance it is the unfortunate fact that Mr. Lewis may benefit more by the Smith bill than anybody else.

Modification Indicated

The Smith bill is a harsh bill. It is almost certain to be modified in the Senate. If not, it is a reasonable guess that Mr. Roosevelt will veto it. But the bill isn't likely to hurt the Lewis coal miners very much in any case; they are in an unassailable position with new contracts just signed, and the prospect of winning the captive mine dispute now in arbitration. Mr. Roosevelt did not try to mine coal with bayonets when the coal strike was called, much as he may have been tempted to do so. Like it or not, the coal union controlled by Mr. Lewis is one of the tightest and best disciplined and wealthiest unions in the world.

But Mr. Lewis aspires to greater things. He wants to be a national labor leader. He needs a slogan and a grievance. The Smith bill hands him both.

It seems fairly reasonable that Mr. Murray wants peace badly. Whether he, even with the support of Mr. Roosevelt, can halt the antistrike drive that Congress has finally started, remains to be seen.

Memo From Britain:

U. S. Republicans View War Effort ..... ***By R. Maillard Stead***

There seemed to be a distinct crystallizing of opinion on the part of the visiting Republican Congressmen from the United States between the time they opened their whirlwind tour here Nov. 21 and the time they left by air for Lisbon on Dec. 2.

Like the man from Missouri they asked to be shown. And they were. Indeed, to paraphrase one of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's historic phrases, seldom has so much been shown by so many so fast.

And when I saw them just before they left London, the Republican Congressmen were able to go on record jointly with the unanimous verdict that they had seen no evidence whatsoever of the United States lend-lease materials being misapplied here, or that the British are stalling around on the safety first defensive, waiting for someone else to win the war for them.

In their own words they "asked for an unconducted tour and the freedom to go where and when we choose and to talk with those whom we felt could answer any questions that might exist or arise in our minds. Our wish has been granted." And there is certainly no evidence to show that they have been propagandized into any change of opinion.

Had to Be Shown

On their arrival the Congressmen, whose tour was sponsored by the New York newspaper PM—Joseph C. Baldwin of New York, W. Sterling Cole of New York, Melvin J. Maas of Minnesota, Richard G. Gale of Minnesota, and William S. Hill of Colorado—made it clear they were taking nothing for granted. As the forthright Representative Maas put it, it was no concern of his whether Britain won the war. His only concern was that the Nazis should lose it, but before he left he spoke as if he detected a clear link between the two propositions that made him feel that the British were effectively serving America's interest as well as their own at this time.

Representative Maas, like Representatives Hill and Gale, has frequently voted against the Roosevelt Administration, but all three confessed that their views were modified by the first-hand evidence they all have seen that Britain is making "a splendid effort." They feel that poor British propaganda in the United States has misled American opinion, including their own.

Their view was that when American production really gets rolling, there will be more war material available than the democracies can possibly use, which reduces the basic war problems to the twin questions of man power and transport.

While no single point of criticism was expressed corporately by the Congressmen—it was not their purpose to conduct investigations or to report findings as a committee—they had the opportunity to confirm or amend opinions in the various fields in which they were particularly interested individually.

For instance, Representative Maas, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, is more convinced than ever that the British army should have an air force of its very own and that the manifold commands of the independent Royal Air Force work less satisfactorily than the simple American plan of having Army planes with the Army and naval planes with the Navy. But he admitted that the RAF was doing a good job.

Many Factors Studied

While Representative Maas interested himself specially with service affairs, Representative Cole studied civil supply angles with particular closeness, Representative Gale, member of the House Agricultural Committee, was drawn toward agricultural considerations while Representatives Baldwin and Hill found many things within their special purview as members of the House Labor Committee.

The Congressmen thought they detected a tendency among folk here to believe that the British war situation is better than it actually is because of the Nazis' expensive diversion in Russia. But the tendency obviously had not appeared general enough to cause them anxiety and what they stressed individually in rendering their general impressions was an appreciation of Britain's need for more planes and more tanks; an admiration of the nation's high morale, particularly that of the women who have responded to the calls of the war as if their drastically altered routine was just a matter of course; the possible revolution in agricultural policy hinted by the fact that the Government can now take over land inadequately worked and work it properly; the potential social effect of evacuation schemes, rationing and other wartime measures.

In short, they came to find Britain at war. And they found Britain, they said, in the throes of a social revolution as well.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

We Support Our Opera ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Opera is news in Chicago this autumn. News because it has been both artistically and commercially successful. Yet, no one seems to know just why. Even the producers, beaming with pride and joy, can't put their fingers on the answer.

The season is nearing its close. Statistics will soon be compiled, and two and two will be put together in an attempt to fathom Chicago's remarkable reactions. But the statistics will show no more than is known now, that the season has brought in not only more people but more money than at any time in the history of opera in Chicago. Friday nights have been set aside for the particularly popular numbers, and unofficially we learn that these nights have been a complete sell-out for each of the 10 weeks up to the date of writing. Other performances have seen the magnificent Civic Opera House almost as well filled.

The prices? The top last year was $5. This year, with the tax, it is $4.50. Not enough difference there to account for the popularity.

Better business generally; more money to spend? Well, business was good in 1937, too, and the opera deficit was just as fearsome that year as any other of the bad ones. And look at 1929. That was a successful year artistically, but it left the Opera with a $500,000 deficit.

Streamlined opera? No, sir. The opera presented has been full length, fully orthodox as to form; sung in the usual Italian, French and German; in other words, just regular opera. No "trick" appeals.

More stars? It is true that there have been a few more "big names" in the casts, but the difference isn't such as to account for any large part of the increased popularity.

Change of management? We wouldn't put it just that way, perhaps, but it is a fact that heading the company this year have been two names, two men, as much respected and loved by operagoers as could be found in the profession. Giovanni Martinelli, a "box office" tenor in his own right, this year took over the artistic management. As General Manager came Fortune Gallo, known here for 30 years for his famous San Carlo traveling opera company. With these two at the helm, it is reported from inside the organization that affairs have gone along in an atmosphere of most welcome harmony. Mr. Martinelli set out with the aim of presenting the best in opera. Mr. Gallo set out to make the venture a success financially. Neither, it is learned, from the start admitted that he could do any less.

But maybe the key to success is in the hearts of us Chicagoans. Opera is essentially not "high brow" entertainment. In Italy the man on the street knows opera just as the man on the street here knows baseball. And the man on the street in Italy is no more capable of appreciating opera than the man on the street here. That "high brow" feeling has been an artificial reaction. Maybe we're seeing through it now.

A taste of good opera, the real kind, with a good orchestra, good singers, well directed, good scenery—a taste of that is to want more. Chicago has had its taste, and this year, perhaps stimulated by the presence of Mr. Martinelli and Mr. Gallo, perhaps inspired by weekly broadcasts of parts of the performances, perhaps eager for constructive ways in which to utilize our growing prosperity, perhaps for these reasons and a few others that will be discovered later, we have decided at last to support opera. Anyway we certainly have done it.

Nation Opens Its Celebration of The Bill of Rights

Bay Colony approved a colonial charter of personal liberty on Dec. 5, 1774.

By Gardner Osborn

Executive Director, Federal Hall Memorial Museum, New York

On Dec. 5, 1774, the First Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts Bay Colony assembled at Cambridge in the old meetinghouse which stood where now the Law School stands near the Harvard College Yard. John Hancock was chairman and Benjamin Lincoln was clerk. Among members of this First Provincial Congress were such patriots as John Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, Artemas Ward, and Robert Treat Paine.

It was at this time and place that the Massachusetts Bay Colony indorsed the Declaration of Colonial Rights—precursor of the great Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution. This is the event being celebrated in Boston today.

The record says of this Dec. 5: "The Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of rights . . . as stated by the Continental Congress."

Essential to Liberty

According to The Journals of the Provincial Congress, it was Resolved:

That the proceedings of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia on the fifth of September last, have, with the deliberation due to their high importance, been considered by us; and the American Bill of Rights therein contained, appears to be formed on the immutable laws of nature and reason, the principles of the English constitution, and the respective charters and constitutions of the colonies; and to be worthy of their most vigorous support, as essentially necessary to liberty.

Thus 167 years ago today, the Massachusetts Bay Colony placed its seal of approval upon the charter of individual liberty passed on Oct. 14, 1774, by the First Continental Congress assembled at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. This resolve of the Massachusetts Bay Colony of Dec. 5 is particularly interesting, because it was the famous "Suffolk Resolves," brought down to Philadelphia from Massachusetts and presented on Sept. 17, 1774, that stirred the Continental Congress to action. Two days later, Samuel Adams reported that "the spirited and patriotick Resolves of your County of Suffolk were read with great applause"; and that the resolutions passed by that Congress gave but a faint idea of the spirit of that assembly.

Unanimous Approval

It, therefore, seems appropriate to quote the following paragraphs from the beginning of the Resolves unanimously adopted at Dedham on Sept. 9, 1774, by the Convention of Suffolk County:

Whereas this, then savage and uncultivated desert, was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the valor and blood of those, our venerable progenitors, who bequeathed to us the dear bought inheritance, who consigned it to our care and protection. The most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious purchase, unfettered by power, unclogged by shackles, to our innocent and beloved offsprings. On the fortitude, on the wisdom, and on the exertion of this important day, is suspended the fate of this new world, and of unborn millions.

If we successfully resist the usurpation of unconstitutional power, whereby the charter of the colony, that sacred barrier against the encroachments of tyranny, is mutilated, and in effect annihilated; whereby that unalienable and inestimable inheritance which we derived from nature, the constitution of Britain, which was covenanted and vacated; posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved them free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and blessings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyric will roll down our reputations to that latest period, when the streams of time shall be absorbed in the abyss of eternity.

Thus did Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1774, contribute mightily to the movement for personal liberty which finally found expression in the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, which is to be nationally celebrated Dec. 15, the 150th anniversary of the final ratification of this historic document which was enacted by the First Congress of the United States at Federal Hall, New York City, the first Capital of the country under the Constitution.

But even before the enactment of our national Bill of Rights, Massachusetts adopted its own State Bill of Rights, which became part of the Massachusetts Constitution, "agreed upon by the delegates of the people of Massachusetts Bay, in convention, begun and held at Cambridge, on the first of September, 1779, and continued, by adjournment, to the second of March, 1780."

This was entitled "A Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" and listed 30 articles, which are identical in many respects with the articles of our national Bill of Rights.

This similarity between various declarations of rights is due to the age-long struggle for human liberties that was first marked by the great Magna Carta, granted by King John in 1215. The Mayflower Compact, written by the Pilgrims on Nov. 11, 1620, was the first great American document of human rights and freedom. This established upon our shores the first true democracy in which every man, regardless of his possessions, had a voice in the government.

Boston Celebrates

With such a liberty-loving heritage, it might seem strange that the State of Massachusetts delayed ratifying the Bill of Rights until 1939, when this formal ratification took place as part of Massachusetts' celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Constitution. "It is entirely consistent to believe," said one noted historian, "that the lack of final action (by Massachusetts) was due to the increasing satisfaction with the Constitution as it was."

And in this spirit, Boston today celebrates the great contributions Massachusetts has made to the advancement of personal liberty; and will prepare itself to comply with the following proclamation:

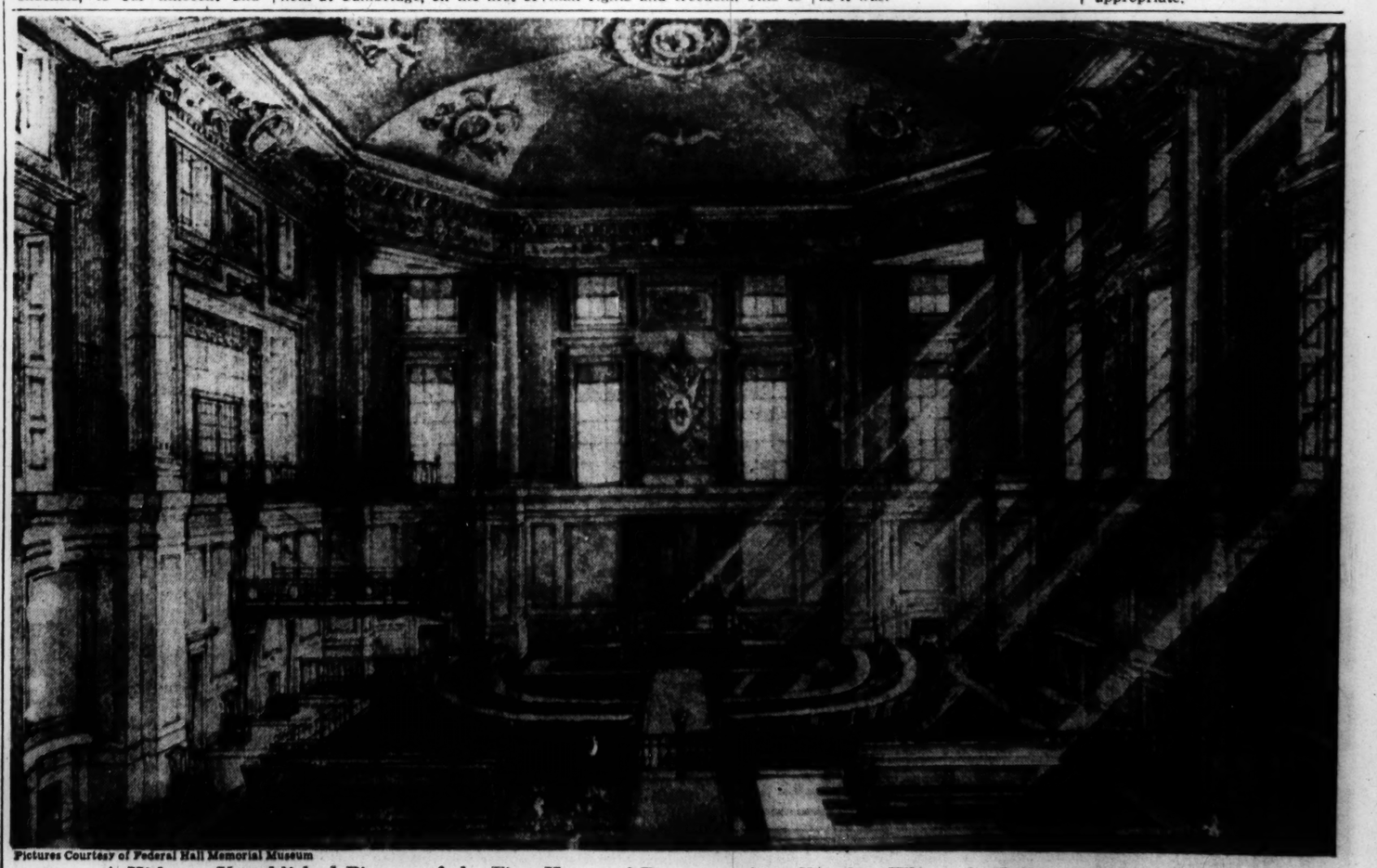
Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Dec. 15, 1941, as Bill of Rights Day, and call upon the officials of the government, and upon the people of the United States, to observe the day by displaying the flag of the United States on public buildings and by meeting together for such prayer and ceremonies as may seem to them appropriate.

Here Another Shot Was Fired Which Was Heard 'Round the World

On the left is the Old Meeting House, Harvard Square, Cambridge, as it appeared early in the last century. Here the Massachusetts Bay Colony endorsed the Declaration of Colonial Rights which is the subject of the accompanying article.

Here the Bill of Rights Itself Was Enacted

An early picture of Old Federal Hall, New York City.



Pictures Courtesy of Federal Hall Memorial Museum

A Hitherto Unpublished Picture of the First House of Representatives Chamber Where the Bill of Rights Was Voted

From a painting by William Hindley based on contemporary historical descriptions, reproduced here by courtesy of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum.

Two Harvard Stars Make All-Eastern Selection—Cowley May Realize Ambition

Chub Peabody and MacKinney Only New Englanders Chosen

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Navy and Harvard each place two men on the 1941 All-Eastern football team compiled by the Associated Press.

Drawn from the powerful Navy array which lost only to Notre Dame are Bill Chewning, big tackle, and Bill Busik, triple-threat back who sparked the Tars' offense. Harvard's representatives are Endicott Peabody II, guard, and Loren MacKinney, end and kicking specialist.

Brainy Quarterback

Selected with Busik for backfield duty are Andy Tomasic, Temple veteran; Gene Davis, brainy quarterback of the University of Pennsylvania, and Steve Filipowicz, Fordham's accomplished fullback.

Chewning's tackle mate is big Al Blozis of Georgetown, national shotput champion and a tough man on the gridiron. Peabody's running mate at the other guard post is Ralph Fife of Pittsburgh, while John Rokisky of undefeated Duquesne is chosen for the remaining end post. The center position goes to Ed Korisky, 190-pounder from Villanova.

MacKinney is the only repeater from the 1940 team. Ten of the 11 men selected are seniors, Filipowicz, a junior, being the lone exception.

Average Weights

Blozis' 246 pounds and Chewning's 220 bring the line average up to better than 202 pounds. The backfield averages 186.

Fine judgment by Davis was a major factor in guiding Penn's well-balanced team to the Ivy League championship, while Busik was perhaps the most valuable cog in the Navy machine.

There could be no quarrel with Tomasic's choice for one of the backfield posts for "Handy Andy" compiled an amazing three-year record at Temple.

Filipowicz, key man in the crack Fordham backfield, stood head and shoulders over all opposition.

Several Backs

There was spirited competition for the backfield positions from such star ball-carriers as Edgar Jones of Pittsburgh, Hank Mazur of Army, Paul Governali of Columbia, Len Krouse of Penn State, Jim Blumenstock of Fordham, Howie Clark of Navy, Bill Geyer of Colgate, John Grigas of Holy Cross, Bert Stiff of Penn, Joe Martin of Cornell to name only a few.

The end posts winners were hard pressed by such rivals as Jim Lansing of Fordham, Bernie Kuczynski of Penn, Alan Bartholemy of Yale, and Bob Zoeller and Lars Wanggaard of Navy.

Peabody and Fife were standouts at guard and drew high praise from the coaches of rival teams. They take the two all-star positions without much, if any, argument.

Tackle Competition

Chief competition for Chewning and Blozis at tackle came from Gene Flathmann of Navy, Hank Zajkowski of Temple, the Fordham pair of Alex Santilli and Steve Hudacek, the Columbia pair of Herb Mack and Ray Makofski, as well as Vern Miller, Harvard's 300-pounder, Paul Stenn of Villanova, and Walter Moeling of Penn.

Battling Korisky for the center post were Al Demao of Duquesne, Bob Evans of Army, Ken Beehner of Syracuse and Fred Naumetz of Boston College.

The All-Eastern Football Team

Position, Player, College	Class	Hgt	Wgt	Home
End—John Rokisky, Duquesne	Sr	6:02	196	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Tackle—Bill Chewning, Navy	Sr.	6:01	220	Richmond, Va.
Guard—Endicott Peabody, Harvard	Sr	6:00	194	Syracuse, N. Y.
Center—Ed Korisky, Villanova	Sr	5:11	190	Hartford, Conn.
Guard—Ralph Fife, Pittsburgh	Sr	6:00	194	Canton, Ohio
Tackle—Al Blozis, Georgetown	Sr	6:06	246	N. Bergen, N. J.
End—*Loren MacKinney, Harvard	Sr	6:01	187	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Back—Gene Davis, Penn	Sr	5:11	195	Narberth, Pa.
Back—Andy Tomasic, Temple	Sr	5:10	178	Hokendauqua, Pa.
Back—Bill Busik, Navy	Sr	6:00	185	Pasadena, Calif.
Back—Steve Filipowicz, Fordham	Jr	5:08	185	Kulpmont, Pa.

(x)Also selected in 1940.

Second Team

Ends: Jim Lansing, Fordham, and Bernie Kuczynski, Penn; tackles: Gene Flathmann, Navy, and Hank Zajkowski, Temple; guards: Dick Weber, Syracuse, and Larry Sartori, Fordham; center: Al Demao, Duquesne; backs: Edgar Jones, Pitt; Paul Governali, Columbia; Henry Mazur, Army; Len Krouse, Penn State.

Honorable Mention

Ends: Bartholemy, Yale; Boroff, New York University; Carey and Crowley, Dartmouth; Farrell, Army; Forte, Harvard; Furbush, Boston College; Gervelis, Pitt; Jenkins and Johnson, Cornell; Kelleher, Army Murphy, Holy Cross; Nelson, Penn; Pavich, Georgetown; Priestley, Brown; Roberts, Holy Cross; Schmon, Princeton; Seaver, Temple; Seip, Army; Seigal, Columbia; Squires, Duquesne; Van Lenten, Penn State; Wanggaard, Navy; Zabilski, Boston College; Zoeller, Navy.

Tackles: Bouley, Boston College; Brennan, Holy Cross; Cohen Penn; Delucia, Duquesne; Donlan, Manhattan; Fidler, Brown; Gardiner, Harvard; Hudacek, Fordham; Kiendl, Yale; Maack and Makofske, Columbia; Miller, Harvard; Moeling, Penn; Morro, Boston College; Pierson, Dartmouth; Radulski, Boston University; Santilli, Fordham; Soloway, Brown; Stenn, Villanova; Zeno, Holy Cross; Zittel, Colgate.

Guards: Anderson, Villanova; Brechka, Penn; Canale, Boston College; Cherico, New York University; Corbo, Duquesne; Erickson, Northeastern; Jaffurs, Penn State; Knox, Navy; Michiel and Murphy, Army; Peacock, Dartmouth; Pfister, Harvard; Repko, Boston College; Ruebel, Yale; Stark, Brown; Stowell, Dartmouth; Vitucci, Navy; Wolff, Cornell.

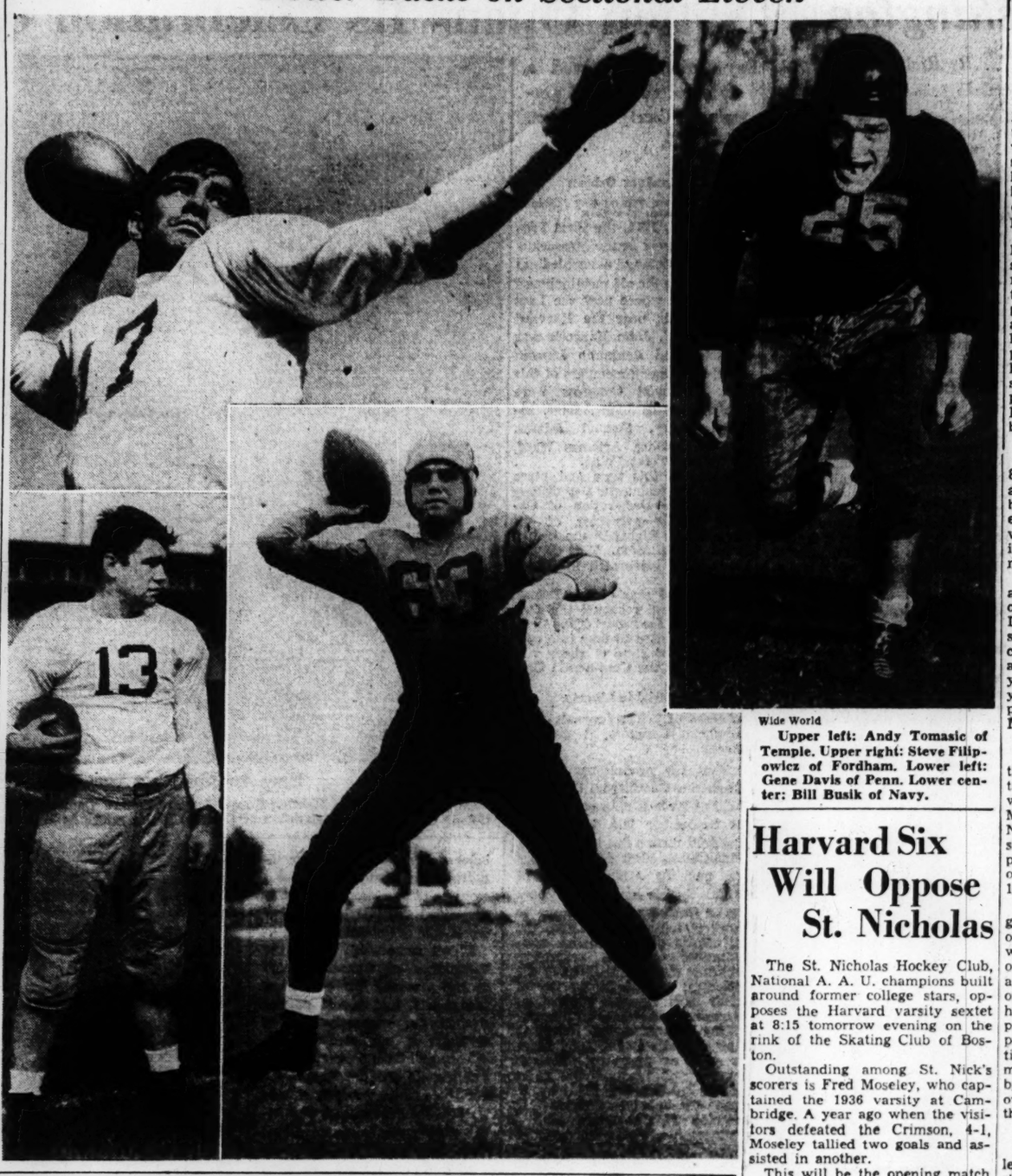
Center: Allshouse, Pitt; Beehner, Syracuse; Benjamin, West Virginia; Bitler, Penn; Bonadio, Manhattan; Crego, Dartmouth; Crooker, Brown; Cushing, Cornell; Evans, Army; Fedon, Navy; Hamilton, Holy Cross; Hill, Rutgers; Michaels, Boston University; Moseley, Yale; Naumetz, Boston College; Orlando, Colgate; Page, Harvard; Ruberti, Columbia; Sabasteanski, Fordham; Wear, Penn State.

Backs: Andrejco, Fordham; Bates, New York University; Blumenstock, Fordham; Bufalino, Cornell; Bulvin, Georgetown; Capesto, Rutgers; Castiglione, Manhattan; Chadonic, Duquesne; Cheverko, Fordham; Clark, Navy; Doherty, Holy Cross; Dornfeld, Georgetown; Fahringer, Bucknell; Ferguson, Yale; Geyer, Colgate; Gifford, Penn; Gonda, Duquesne; Grigas, Holy Cross.

Harrison, Yale; Hatch, Army; Heald, Syracuse; High, Brown; Hill, Army; Jones, Rutgers; Kiesecker, Manhattan; Knupp, Bucknell; Lee, Harvard; Maines, Syracuse; Margarita, Brown; Martin, Cornell; Martin, West Virginia; Maznicki, Boston College; McCourt, Colgate; McElwee, West Virginia; McDivennan, Columbia; McNicol, Harvard; McNulty, Manhattan; Morris, Boston University; Morris, Syracuse; Perina and Peters, Princeton; Petrella, Penn State; Pieculewicz, Fordham; Postus, Villanova.

Saba, Holy Cross; Savignano, Brown; Schrader, West Virginia; Semes, Duquesne; Seymour, Yale; Smaltz, Penn State; Stiff, Penn; Stoffer, Cornell; Sutch, Temple; Swingler, Brown; Szymakowski, Lehigh; Taylor, Yale; Utz, Rutgers; Werner, Navy; Whitesell, Syracuse; Williams, Boston College; Williams, Boston University; Wolfe, Dartmouth; Wood, Columbia; Zirinsky, Lafayette.

Power Backs on Sectional Eleven



Wide World

Upper left: Andy Tomasic of Temple. Upper right: Steve Filipowicz of Fordham. Lower left: Gene Davis of Penn. Lower center: Bill Busik of Navy.

Bruins Center Has Hopes Of Getting Goal No. 100

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wily Bill Cowley, the Boston Bruins all-star center and the National Hockey League's most valuable player, had more than a little to do with the Bruins' making and breaking of records around the circuit last winter. Among other things he set a new record for assists in a single season, and he led the league in scoring. This winter, while he still hopes to do all these things again, he has his eye set on a little record of his own—one that won't go down in the official hockey record book, but one which will give him a lot of personal satisfaction.

Cowley came into professional hockey seven years ago in midseason with the St. Louis Eagles, formerly the Ottawa Senators. Since that time Bill has been aiming the puck at enemy goalkeepers and, although he has become famous for his assist record, he is now approaching the fulfillment of one of his major ambitions. This winter he should realize that ambition and put Goal No. 100 down in the William M. Cowley personal record book.

Added Four More

Up to this season Bill had scored 84 goals. So far this season he has added four more so that he now has just 12 more to go to make an even 100. Should Bill go beyond, he will tie his own record of 17 goals in a single season which he has made twice.

"I don't see why I shouldn't be able to do it," Cowley said the other day. "After all, even though I am off to a pretty good start in scoring, I am not yet right as far as condition goes. Right now I am about 10 pounds overweight, and you know how excess weight slows you down. I didn't get in enough pre-season training at Hershey, and I feel it."

Tied for Lead

If Cowley is not in top condition, then the rest of the league had better watch out. At present he is tied with Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Bryan Hextall of New York Rangers for the league scoring lead. All have scored 14 points. Cowley, however, has gone out in front in assists again with 10 in 11 games.

This means that at the rate he is going he may set another new record for assists. Last year he got 45, which broke Joe Primeau's old record by eight. Nearest to Cowley in assists last winter was Neil Colville of the Rangers, and he was 17 behind. Bill took the scoring championship with 62 points, just 11 points shy of Cooney Weiland's all-time scoring record of 73 points made in 1929-30. He won last year by the wide margin of 18 points over Hextall, one of his rivals of the present moment.

Constant Improvement

Cowley's record in the major league has been one of almost constant improvement. His first season with St. Louis he scored only 12 points, but he was with that club only after midseason. The following year, his first with the Bruins, he was twentieth on the American Division list of scorers. In 1936-37 he jumped to fourth place in the American Division, and then the next year he was third. In 1938-39, when the two-division league became just a one-division affair, Bill was third behind Toe Blake and Sweeney Schriner. The following year he tied for fourth with Gordon Drillon as Boston's Kraut line took all three top spots. Last year, of course, he was first.

Following is a table showing Cowley's record year by year:

Year	Gls	Assists	Pts
1934-35	5	7	12
1935-36	11	10	21
1936-37	13	22	35
1937-38	17	22	39
1938-39	8	34	42
1939-40	13	27	40
1940-41	17	45	62
Totals	84	167	251

Over the Blue Line

Herbie Cain reported back in Boston yesterday and had an hour's workout with Red Hamill and Frankie Brimsek at the Garden . . . Herb was called back by Manager Art Ross from his home in Newmarket, Ontario, to help out when Roy Conacher was sidelined by injury . . . Cain, himself, was out with an injury but he was ready to come back when Ross summoned him . . . In fact, Herb was just leaving his house for the train in Toronto when the phone rang with the call from Boston.

* * *

Chicago Black Hawks hung up a new season's high in scoring last night when they defeated Montreal Canadiens 9-2 . . . Previous high was eight goals, scored twice by Toronto in beating Rangers 8-6 and Americans 8-2 . . . The defeat was Canadiens' eighth in 10 games . . . Chicago moved back into third place ahead of New York, through the victory.

* * *

The Bruins had their only practice workout of the week this noon . . . Manager Ross ordered the easy week after the team finished its testing schedule of nine games in 17 days last Tuesday . . . Bruins will leave by train Sunday morning for New York to meet Rangers in Madison Square Garden in the evening . . . Their next home game is on Tuesday with Chicago as the opposition . . . The Hawks beat the Bruins 3-1 in their only other meeting two weeks ago in Chicago.

Harvard Six Will Oppose St. Nicholas

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club, National A. A. U. champions built around former college stars, opposes the Harvard varsity sextet at 8:15 tomorrow evening on the rink of the Skating Club of Boston.

Outstanding among St. Nick's scorers is Fred Moseley, who captained the 1936 varsity at Cambridge. A year ago when the visitors defeated the Crimson, 4-1, Moseley tallied two goals and assisted in another.

This will be the opening match of the season for both teams, although Harvard played an informal game with the Lynn Crescents Wednesday night.

Three Return

Three of the New York players who started against the Crimson a year ago will open the game tomorrow night—Moseley at enter, Bob Cooke, formerly of Yale, at right wing; and Pete Grace, another Eli, at goal. The other starters will be Stacey Hulse, who started against St. Nick's last year as a Harvard varsity player, at right defense; Paul Gillespie, formerly of Yale, at left wing; and Bob Burke, former Princeton star, at left defense.

The second line will have Bob Bordley and Junie Merriam at the wings and Henry Baker at center. The spare defensemen will be Blake Shepard, Stew Iglehart and John Thomas. Iglehart and Thomas were the starting defense pair for St. Nick's against Harvard last year. The spare goalie is Kip Farrington. Bob Burke is the St. Nick's captain, and the coach is John Thomas, formerly of Yale.

Crimson Starters

Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard will start Gordie McGrath '42, left wing; John Paine '43, center; George Gebelein '43, right wing; George Dreher '42, left defense; Capt. Greely Summers '42, right defense; and Ab Fenn '42, goal. The second Harvard line will have Earle Acker '44, left wing; Burgy Ayres '42, center; and John Burton '44, right wing. The third line will have Mark Beebe '44, left wing; Al Everts '44, center; and Al Macmillan '44, right wing. The spare defensemen will be Carleton Burr '43, Tom Cowen '44, and Charlie Griffith '42. The spare goalies are Grover O'Neill '44 and Bill Wright '43. Three other forwards may see action, Demi Lloyd '42, Dick Harding '43, and Joe Redmond '44.

Of these, the men who saw action last year against St. Nick's are Dreher, McGrath, Gebelein, Ayres, Summers, and Fenn. Only McGrath and Fenn were starters. The probable starting lineups:

Harvard		St. Nick's
McGrath, l. w.		r. w. Cooke
Paine, c.		c. Moseley
Gebelein, r. w.		l. w. Gillespie
Dreher, l. d.		r. d. Hulse
Summers, r. d.		l. d. Burke
Fenn, g.		g. Grace

Harvard alternates: Acker, Ayres, Burton, Beebe, Everts, Macmillan, Burr, Cowen, Griffith, O'Neill, Wright.

St. Nick's: Bordley, Merriam, Baker, Shepard, Iglehart, Thomas, Farrington.

Terrier Dates

Boston University varsity schedules in tennis and golf for coming seasons are as follow:

Tennis

April 29—M. I. T. at home*; 30—Maine at home.
May 2—Clark away; 5—New Hampshire at home; 9—Rhode Island State away; 11—Tufts at home; 14—Assumption at home.
*All home matches at Nickerson Field.

Golf

April 30—U. of Maine at home (Oakley Country Club).
May 5—W. P. I. away; 8—Trinity away; 15-16—New England championships.

If they hadn't played night baseball in the International League John Lindell, Newark pitcher and a 1942 Yankee recruit, would have had a perfect season of 23 victories. But he lost four at night.

Sports Around the Hub

Veteran Tech Five

Anxious to repeat his triumphs of 1938 and '39, Coach Henry McCarthy of the M. I. T. basketball varsity will start his strongest five against Harvard this evening in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge. The quintet of first-string lettermen include: co-captains Ernie Artz and Jack Whelan at the guard posts; six-foot three-inch George Marakas at center; and Jerry Coe and Tom Dolan at forwards. A freshman game will precede the one between the varsities.

Certain to get plenty of action with the Engineers this winter is Caleb Taft, a promising sophomore who starred with last year's freshmen at center. An air of mystery surrounds Tech, as McCarthy is supposed to have developed a new offense. The new angle, however, will not be apparent until this evening.

* * *

The boy who served his time helping others to gridiron fame and never quite made it himself, had his evening last night when the second annual dinner for the "unsung hero" was held at the Hotel Kenmore under the sponsorship of John Shepard, 3rd. Nine New England colleges were represented by youngsters, and they were interviewed and honored over the airwaves by Jim Britt, prominent Yankee Network announcer.

* * *

The broadcast lasted three quarters of an hour, with Yale's Francis Jones the featured "unsung hero." The Eli boy had been granted special permission to attend the festivities from Fort Devens, where he had been inducted into the army just before the Harvard-Yale football game. There were 14 "unsungs" introduced during the broadcast.

* * *

The annual meeting of the New England Lawn Tennis Association is booked for Dec. 12 at the Harvard Club. As President Joseph W. Thurston is anxious to have the officers and tennis chairmen of member clubs become acquainted, not only with each other, but also with the officers of the Association, all are invited to attend a pre-meeting dinner.

* * *

First basemen have been prominent in baseball news this fall. Jimmy Foxx is scheduled to leave the Red Sox; the Dodgers are looking for offers for Dolph Camilli; ditto on the Tigers and Rudy York; the Braves are rumored about to buy Johnny Mize; and Babe Young of the Giants and Mickey Harris and al Flair of the Red Sox will spend 1942 in the army.

* * *

The Braves could win back a flock of supporters here in the Hub if they purchased big Mize for first base. Such a move would silence those who contend that Bob Quinn never digs into the treasury to improve his ball club. Of course, what a lot of people fail to realize is that the Braves already have spent a sizable lump of cash as a '42 investment by the purchase of Nanny Fernandez, the San Francisco infielder.

* * *

Dick Harlow of Harvard, Denny Myers and Carl Brumbaugh of Boston College, and Northeastern's Jimmy Dunn will address the annual Massachusetts State Coaches Association meeting tomorrow morning at the Hotel Lenox. Al McCoy will show movies of Harvard games this fall. The meeting is held early so that the coaches may attend the Medford-Salem football contest in the afternoon.

* * *

Shorts . . . Brown varsity grid lettermen met and decided to let Coach Skip Stahley appoint a captain for each game in 1942 . . . New York critics claim that Jimmy Foxx has been given permission to make a deal for himself. Have the Red Sox again let out-of-town writers get the real story before Hub scribes? The New York story sounds authentic, otherwise, why would Double-X have made the trip to Jacksonville?

* * *

Both Holy Cross and the Associated Press gave B. C. the cold shoulder when picking their "All" elevens . . . Eddie Shore is having another good financial season with his Springfield Indians. The former Bruin star, however, has not played since injuring a shoulder in the opening game . . . Official American Association averages reveal that Johnny Pesky, rookie Red Sox shortstop, batted .325 in 146 games at Louisville, leading the circuit with 195 hits. Emerson Dickman had the lowest earned run mark among pitchers, although his mere 15 games do not deserve a "regular" rating . . . George Toporcer will scout for the Red Sox . . . Frankie Brimsek, with only 18 goals against him, is heading for his second Vezina Trophy.

Three Brothers Trying Out For Freshman Track

Jerry Tatton, varsity track coach at Northeastern, has been congratulating himself because he finally has learned to tell the Carroll twins of Belmont apart. Jerry found this week, however, that his troubles were just beginning because three brothers from another family have reported for freshman track.

From Pawtucket, R. I., have come three members of the Parks family to pursue their educations in Northeastern. Charles and Clifford are 18-year-old twins, while brother Stanley, 20, completes the trio. They come to Northeastern with convincing athletic records as well as identical facial features.

The eldest and boss of the outfit, Stanley, worked for two years as a wire tester in a cable company before gathering enough money for college. He is the bright and shining light of the trio and Coach Tatton already is expecting great things.

In one meet at Pawtucket East High, Stan won five events. He was the Rhode Island Class A interscholastic champion in the quarter and half miles. He also has run the 220, the sprints, and has thrown the javelin. In addition to his track activities, he was on the football and swimming teams.

The twins are just as athletically active, although their track records are not quite so brilliant as is Stan's. They were football regulars, won letters in swimming and tennis.

Never before in history has the Northeastern freshman class included three brothers, and they are determined to be the first three brothers ever to graduate in the same class.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	8	2	2	18	54	43
New York	8	3	1	17	58	38
Boston	7	3	1	15	59	35
Washington	4	6	1	9	48	53
Baltimore	3	7	0	6	44	55
Atlantic City	2	6	0	4	36	56
River Vale	1	8	1	3	30	41

Result Dec. 4
Johnstown 5 River Vale 1.

New York University Club Protests Football Set-Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Armed with statements from several recent New York University footballers that there's something wrong with Coach Mal Stevens' system and methods, the Violets' alumni athletes rolled up their sleeves today for a fight to get something done about N. Y. U.'s gloomy gridiron status.

These recent gridiron graduates charged before a general meeting of the Letter Club of former Violet athletes last night that Dr. Mal, who came to N. Y. U. from Yale in 1934, was "only a part-time coach on a full-time salary," spending considerable time at his practice; that the squad "is not conditioned properly nor correctly schooled in fundamentals," and that, at least in the experience of one varsity performer, "the coaches and trainers were missing several times and the boys were on their own" during their stay at their Lake Sebago pre-season training camp.

Former Stars

These statements were made by such stars of recent years as Phil Swiadon, 1938 captain; Bob Hirsch, center of the last N. Y. U. team to beat Fordham, and George Blomquist, star of the '35-'37 teams. Their allegations came on top of demands by the Letter Club's executive committee for the ouster of Coach Stevens and Athletic Board Chairman Philip O. Badger, and the establishment of some consistent policy, even if it leads N. Y. U. to quit the game entirely.

Thus the storm that has been brewing for two years finally broke, and the off-stage giggle you heard might have been that of Chick Meehan, who built N. Y. U. teams into a ranking power in the nation during the late 20's and who left late in 1931 during Professor Badger's campaign to "de-odorize, not de-emphasize" the university's football setup.

A few of Stevens' recent performers stood up for him and his coaching ways at the meeting, and a letter from the 14 senior members of this year's squad praised both him and Professor Badger, who also is head of the N. C. A. A.

Highest Paid

Nevertheless, the club approved its executive committee's resolutions which maintained that the N. Y. U. policy emphasizes rather than de-emphasizes the game, since it continues to schedule major football powers, pays its coaching staff "comparable with colleges that have the highest paid coaching staffs in the United States" and, for the past several years, has had "more boys on the football squad with scholarships than there were during the Meehan era."

The club decided to send a committee down to see the proper authorities at the school, which the executive committee said it already had done but was willing to try again.

Stevens charged the whole fuss was stirred up because "certain people want their own men in the coaching jobs."

Eastern College Sports Officials Elected for 1942

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Officers for 1942 were elected yesterday by six of the athletic organizations affiliated with the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics which held their annual meetings here.

Schedules for 1943 were drafted by the various groups. Army was accepted into the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, raising the membership to eight. Yale was taken into the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association as the ninth member. Yale's entry becomes effective immediately, while Army will not take part in the swimming league until 1943.

Asa S. Bushnell, executive director of the Central Office, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of all six organizations.

The presidents elected by the various groups were R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton, Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League; Reynolds Benson, Columbia, Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League; Ogden D. Miller, Yale, Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League; Robert J. Kane, Cornell, Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association and Heptagonal Games Association, and Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Army, Pentagonal Hockey League.

B. U. Announces Hockey Schedule

The usual 14-game schedule will be played this winter by the Boston University hockey team, according to an announcement by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics. The schedule, which finds the Terriers opening with M. I. T. at the Boston Arena tonight, follows:

Dec. 5—M. I. T.; 10—Yale away; 13—Princeton away; 17—Harvard away.
Jan. 6—New Hampshire; 7—Dartmouth; 13—Boston College; 17—Bowdoin away.
Feb. 3—Dartmouth; 6—Colby away; 10—Boston College; 13—New Hampshire away; 17—Harvard; 24—M. I. T.
All home games will be played at the Arena.

Chapman a Pilot

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Ben Chapman, veteran outfielder released unconditionally by the Chicago White Sox after the season closed, has signed as playing manager of the Richmond, Va., club in the Piedmont League.

Balance on Husky Sextet Makes It Factor in Race

There is no individual star to spark the team, but Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's varsity hockey sextet believes that his club has such good balance that it will be a definite factor in this winter's New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship battle. The season gets under way tonight with Boston University meeting M. I. T. at the Arena.

Herb was talking about his team following their early-morning practice session at the Arean today. "No," he began, "we haven't any Eddie Barry or Johnny Chipman to spark us—fellows who can either get a goal when we need one or give the team such a lift that someone will score—but from goal right out to center ice we have a decidedly well-balanced club."

Four-Team Fight

With Boston College minus its stars, Fishy Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Bob Mee, the feeling around the New England League is that a four-team fight between Northeastern, Colby, Boston University, and B. C. will develop for the championship. "I realize that we are being nominated to win," Herb declared, "and I am pleased with the prospects of the team. Our chances of taking the title are better than ever before, and although I won't say that we will be the next champions, I will say that we should come awfully close."

The optimism expressed by the personable Gallagher, who is now putting together his sixth Husky varsity sextet, is due to the fact that for the first time in history the Huskies will have an outstanding goalie in the net. He is Will Shannon of Watertown, who so impressed Herb with his work for the freshmen last year that the young coach could hardly wait for this season to begin.

"Having a good goalie will give the club a lot of confidence," Gallagher declared. "The freshmen played only an abbreviated schedule last winter, but Will kept his hand in by practicing with the varsity."

Defense Quartet

In front of Shannon will be a defense quartet which will command respect around the league. Led by Capt. Ronnie McKinnon, the former Stoneham ace who missed football this fall because of a pre-season injury, the blue line squad will not be as bulky as Husky defenses of former years, but what it lacks in weight it will more than make up in speed and finesse. Other defensemen include Chauncey Del Grosso of Cohasset and Bob Otenti of Framingham, who are battling for the other starting position with McKinnon, and Bob Sharpe of Weston.

On his forward lines Gallagher really has only one problem. He has two lines already set, one a junior wave and the other a sophomore trio, but he is having difficulty putting a third threesome together. The trouble centers around Bob Saumsiegle of Waltham, a letterman of last winter who is good enough to be first-string center, but who is stymied because Herb does not want to break up his first two lines. But in playing Saumsiegle at center on the third line, Herb can't seem to find him a right wing. He has John Lally of Dedham, Francis Alward of Dedham, and Parker Blanchard of Winchester for left wings, but no right wing. He is toying with the idea of putting Saumsiegle at that spot and trying Blanchard out at center.

First Line

The first line, of course, will be that pass-conscious junior threesome of Bill Hutchinson and Bob Fernberg of Dorchester and Jack Carder of Newton. This is the line which Gallagher says makes more passes per square inch of ice than any other forward wall he has ever seen. The second line will be the all-sophomore group of Walter Hurley of Newton and Gabe Conner and Bob Maker of Framingham. The reserve group includes lettermen Carl Westlund of Belmont, Dean Morrison of Stoneham, and John Heanue of Belmont.

An interesting sidelight to the Husky hockey situation is the appearance of Fred Cusick as manager. Fred was a star player for Northeastern for three years, and although he is now through with sports he still has a year of study left. He likes the games so much that he decided to help out as manager, and the boys appreciate having a manager who knows all their problems.

G. C.

Plans Completed for Winter Circuit of Events for Professional Tennis Players

Florida Group Approves Dates for 12 Tournaments

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Plans for a winter circuit of tournaments for professional tennis players similar to that followed by the golf pros each year were completed here last week by the Florida State Tennis Tournament.

The association approved dates for 12 tournaments starting at Miami Beach and ending at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and set a minimum of $1,500 for purse at any tournament.

Gene Busbee of Miami, association secretary, said it was believed the schedule, providing a closely spaced series of tournaments with attractive purses, would draw the country's top tennis pros to Florida.

He explained that the circuit was arranged to offset the probable loss of amateur players from winter amateur tournaments because of a U. S. L. T. A. ruling that limits the number of tournaments in which a player may participate.

Schedule

The tournament schedule was announced as follows:

Feb. 2-8—Miami Beach; Feb. 9-15—Tampa; Feb. 16-22—West Palm Beach; Feb. 23-March 1—St. Petersburg; March 2-8—Fort Lauderdale; March 9-15—Orlando; March 16-22—Coral Gables; March 23-29—Daytona Beach; March 30-April 5—Pensacola; April 6-12—Jacksonville; April 13-19—Pinehurst, N. C.; April 20-26—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The following dates were assigned for amateur tournaments:

Jan. 5-11—Tampa; Jan. 12-18—Coral Gables; Jan. 19-25—St. Petersburg; Jan. 26-Feb. 1—Orlando; Feb. 2-8—West Palm Beach; Feb. 9-15—Fort Lauderdale.

C. L. Varner, Orlando recreation director, said he believed the professional circuit might induce many top-ranking amateurs to turn pro. He said he knew of several outstanding players who had wanted to turn professional several years ago, but stuck to the amateur ranks because there were no competitive tournaments such as amateur tennis offers.

Fiscal Year Starts April 1

Association officials said the U. S. L. T. A.'s action in changing its fiscal year to begin April 1 also was a blow to Florida winter amateur tournaments.

They explained that most ranking players will have used up their quota of tournaments by the time the Florida amateur events get under way.

* * *

The Duke Blue Devils, which defeated nine consecutive opponents this season, including Tennessee, Colgate, Georgia Tech and Pitt, piled up 311 points to 41 for the opposition.

It will be the second trip to the annual Tournament of Roses for a Duke team. In 1938 Iron Dukes from Durham went undefeated, untied, and unscored on through the regular season, and lost to Southern California in the Rose Bowl, 7-3, on a last-minute Trojan touchdown.

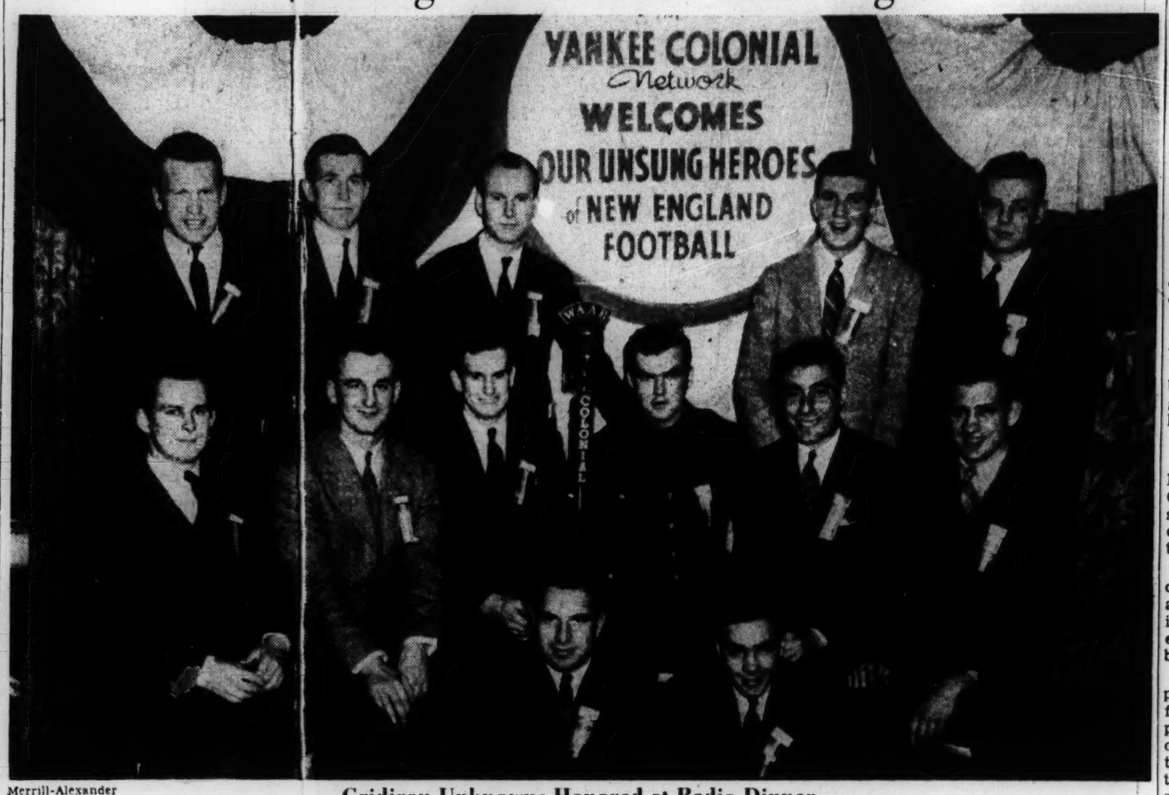
* * *

The Anniston Star advocated editorially last week end a post-season football game between the University of Alabama and Auburn, the proceeds to be used for charity.

Since neither of the teams is in line for a Bowl game this season, the Star indicated that the time was ripe for a resumption of athletic relations between the two schools.

Clyde Jones

Unsung Heroes Have Their Night



Merrill-Alexander

Gridiron Unknowns Honored at Radio Dinner

The above group was feted last night at John Shepard 3rd's second annual dinner for Unsung Football Heroes. At the microphone with Yankee-Colonial's Jim Britt, were "Unsungs" (standing left to right) Terry Geogeghan, Boston College; Bill LaCroix, Harvard; Jim Britt, Yankee-Colonial sportscaster and emcee; Tommy Danes, Dartmouth; Gene Coughlin, Brown; (seated left to right) David Pitman, Tufts; Jim Gibadlo, Boston University; Bob Karcher, Boston University; Private Francis E. Jones, U. S. Army, Yale University; Philip Finn, Tufts College; Leo Strumski, Boston College. (Front, left to right) Ernie Israel, Brown University; and Milton Barth, Northeastern University.

A flat tire between Boston and Worcester prevented "unsung hero" Tommy Sullivan of Holy Cross from posing with the others. He arrived with Coach Sheeketski in time, however, for the New England-wide broadcast at 9:15 p. m.

Australian Cyclists Who Took the Wrong Turning

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Well-oiled bicycles, well-blown tires, and well-developed pedalling muscles are not enough to win some road cycling races in Australia.

With those basic essentials, a cyclist can get a long way, but it mightn't be the right way unless he has a een sensc of direction.

Newcastle riders had travelled 100 miles to Sydney to compete for the 1941 inter-club junior 20-mile championship of New South Wales, so the Amateur Cycling Union decided to shepherd the strangers over the unfamiliar territory. The Union sent a marshal to follow them on a bicycle, to call directions at turns.

Though the marshal put his best pedal foremost, Newcastle's gear-grinders were too swift for him, and sped beyond his sight.

Searched the By-ways

After Mascot club's five (E. Lett, P. Myers, C. Cripps, L. Hawkins, G. Riley) had won the race, searchers were sent out for Newcastle, who had taken a wrong turning.

When the wandering ones were discovered at Bankstown, they had almost reached the point of waiting for the stars to come out to enable them to steer their way back by celestial navigation.

In the senior teams' State championship Marrickville (titleholders for four years) made the early pace so hot that they passed an official who was preceding them to mount guard at the East Hills turning-point. Marrickville overshot the mark, but were quickly recalled.

Though the team (Alf Strom, Bruce Treble, George Moore, Fred Klimo, F. Sykes) lost several seconds because of the unauthorized extension of the 30-mile course, they retained the title, averaging 25 m.p.h.

After that the pro league decided to put a spoke in the wheel of misfortune. No inexpert dilettanti but real traffic cops were on duty at the league's "Speedwell" meeting on Centennial Park's weaving roads.

Three riders who led to a road-fork were signalled through by a policeman; but the remainder—familiar with the course—disregarded the authoritative wave, and took a different road. The three beat the others home, only to face a protest that their route had been 200 yards shorter than the correct course.

President Theo O'Halloran's way out of the difficulty was to award additional prizes.

A really farsighted road cyclist should not be satisfied merely to screw a compass to his handlebars and pack a road-map in his toolpouch. If he believes in leaving nothing to chance he should not be without a railroad time schedule, because even golf contains no hazard to compare with a casual locomotive shunting strings of freight-cars.

Blocking the road at Bunnerong level crossing, a train delayed S. Smith eight minutes in Mascot club's 45-mile race, but still he clocked fastest time.

Across the Razorback

Had E. White (Ashfield) been less law-abiding, he might have won the Goulburn-to-Sydney (125 miles) intead of finishing third, 2m. 8.2s. behind clubmate M. Johnson. Near the finish a policeman signalled traffic into a side-street, and White obeyed. The traffic cop explained later that what he had tried to do was wave an automobile out of White's path.

For the third consecutive time, Alf Strom, State road champion, gained fastest time over the gruelling course, which passes over Cowpastures Road and Razorback Mountain.

The grade up the long Razorback ascent has been reduced to 1-in-20 from 1-in-8, as it was 30 years ago when pro F. S. Hagney hoaxed officials. First to finish, Hagney was photographed, and received all the plaudits, before he broke the news that he had ridden most of the way in a train.

Another trickster, 10 years ago, was towed part of the way by piano-wire from an automobile. Whenever he sighted officials he released the wire, which was wound in on a roller in the automobile.

Flight-Sergeant Norman Bietzel won the Air Force 50-mile road championship (Continental points score) at Albert Park, Vic.

On a borrowed bike, which formerly belonged to Charles Rampelberg (France), Melville Hughes, Mt. Baker farm worker, won the Burra-to-Adelaide, South Australia. Keith Thurgood clocked fastest time, averaging 23 m. p. h. for the 110 miles, the last 20 miles in driving rain.

Ray Robinson

Rams, Notre Dame Top Intersectional Football

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Fordham's Rams and the undefeated team which Frank Leahy developed in his first year at Notre Dame compiled the best records in intersectional competition during the past football season, an Associated Press survey of major college performances throughout the country showed today.

Jimmy Crowley's Fordhams, who have a post-season intersectional date with Missouri in the Sugar Bowl, met five representative elevens from other parts of the land during their regular campaign, and whipped them all. That helped make it all the more startling when the Rams were handed their only defeat of the year by sub-par, often-beaten Pittsburgh.

Fordham Opponents

In order, Fordham's victims were Southern Methodist, North Carolina, Texas Christian (only team to beat Texas), Purdue and St. Mary's. That brought the Rams' five-year intersectional record to 14 victories, two ties (both in 1938, with Purdue and North Carolina), and three losses, excluding their Cotton Bowl defeat last Jan. 1 by Texas A. and M.

Notre Dame, largely on the skill of sophomore Angelo Bertelli's sure-shot passing, also won five, from Arizona, Georgia Tech, Carnegie Tech, Navy and Southern California, but was held to a scoreless tie by Army. The Irish, always among football's greatest travelers, have a five-year intersectional mark of 23 victories, four defeats and a tie.

Southwest Leader

In spite of the efforts of Fordham and Notre Dame, however, neither the East nor the Midwest as units led the parade. This honor went to the Southwest, with 14 victories and eight defeats for a percentage of .636. The Midwest came next, with 23 and 19 for .548; then the South, with 24 and 20 for .545, and then the East, with 27 and 30 for .474.

Weakest against teams from other parts were the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountains. Coast teams, playing fewer intersectional dates than usual, won only two out of 10, while the mountain teams which generally stay in their own area, lost on each of their five excursions outside it.

Besides Fordham and Notre Dame, teams undefeated intersectionally included Minnesota, winner over Washington and Pitt; Duquesne, which beat Marquette, St. Mary's and Mississippi State in its all-winning year; Duke, victor over Pitt and Colgate, and Texas, which topped Colorado, Louisiana State and Oklahoma.

A table showing the breakdown by sections of 1941 intersectional competition:

Section	East	Mid-west	South	South-west	Far West	Rockies	W.	L.	P.C.
East	—	7	15	3	2	0	27	30	.474
Midwest	3	—	2	2	4	2	23	19	.548
South	16	5	—	3	0	0	24	20	.545
Southwest	1	6	3	—	2	2	14	8	.636
Far West	0	1	0	0	—	1	2	3	.200
Rockies	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	.000

Games to be played (not including bowl games)—Dec. 6, Washington State-Texas A. and M., Texas-Oregon, San Francisco-Mississippi State. Dec. 20, Florida-U. C. L. A.; Dec. 27, California-Georgia Tech.

Record Score Sees Chicago Triumph 9-2

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	9	2	0	18	44	23
Toronto	8	3	0	16	37	20
Chicago	6	4	1	13	29	28
New York	6	5	0	12	41	34
Detroit	4	7	1	9	27	37
Brooklyn	3	8	1	7	26	43
Montreal	1	8	1	3	23	42

Results Dec. 4

Chicago 9, Montreal 2.
Detroit 4, Brooklyn 3.

By the Associated Press

Only two games were played in National League last night, but they produced changes in the standings for four teams and a new scoring record for the season.

The Chicago Black Hawks established the season's high scoring mark and took over third place by swamping the tail-end Montreal Canadiens, 9-2.

At the same time, the Detroit Red Wings nosed out the Brooklyn Americans 4-3, to gain undisputed possession of fifth place. The two teams had been tied with seven points each. Boston's league-leading Bruins were idle, along with second-place Toronto and the New York Rangers, who dropped into fourth place one point behind Chicago.

Bentley Leads

At Chicago, Doug Bentley led the Black Hawk assault on the Montreal club, scoring three goals. The Hawks piled up a 4-2 lead in the first two periods and then beat Goalie Bert Gardiner five times in the final frame.

The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for the Chicagoans. Their total surpassed the previous high of eight, scored twice this season by Toronto.

Modere Bruneteau's last-minute goal was the margin of victory for the Red Wings in a see-saw battle with the Amerks at Detroit.

An added feature of the contest was an argument between Referee Bill Chadwick and Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton of the Americans over an alleged failure to call a penalty. It was Dutton's second run-in with officials in less than a month.

Automatic Fine

League rules provide for an automatic fine of $100 against a non-playing manager who appears on the ice to protest.

The Red Wings were forced to come from behind twice. The Americans scored first when Norm Larson beat Goalie Johnny Mowers in the fifth minute of play, but Jack Stewart evened the count for Detroit eight minutes later.

Fred Thurrier regained the lead for Brooklyn in the second period, only to have Detroit tie the score again on Sid Abel's goal. Carl Liscombe took a short pass from Bruneteau and put the Wings ahead with only seven minutes to play, but Buzz Boll tied it up for the Amerks on a short pass from Ken Mosdell.

It looked as if the game would go into overtime, when Bruneteau slipped the puck past Goalie Charlie Rayner, playing his first game for Brooklyn.

Major League Officials Head Toward Windy City

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 5 (AP)—The New York Giants may be rebuilt; the Cleveland Indians may be overhauled; but it won't be done in Jacksonville. While the 40th convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues ground to a close, the big leaguers banked the fires of baseball's rumor foundry and headed for Chicago.

By train, plane and automobile they streamed North for next week's major league meetings, where many of them are expected to renew dickering for trades which failed to materialize here. Minor league officials wound up the loose ends, closed last-minute deals, signed laggard managers and themselves prepared to pack up and head for home.

Major Changes

The convention produced its quota of hand-shaking, tale-swapping and general get-togethers, but little in the way of big news. Principal headline catchers were:

1. Reorganization of the New York Giants, with Bill Terry placed in charge of farm operations and Mel Ott appointed manager.

2. A surprise legislative manoeuver by the chain store systems, aimed at relaxing Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis' restrictions on control of ball players, which however must be ratified by the majors and the Commissioner.

3. Appointment of Burt Shotten and Oscar Mellilo as Cleveland coaches, and sale of Cleveland catcher Rollie Hemsley to the Cincinnati Reds.

4. Trade of veteran outfielder Hank Leiber by the Chicago Cubs to the Giants for pitcher Bob Bowman and cash.

5. Purchase of pitcher Hank Gornicki from St. Louis by the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Frisch and Lobert

Likely to bob up again at Chicago were on-and-off discussions between the Pirates and the Cincinnati Reds, and lately-begun huddles between Pirate Manager Frankie Frisch and Hans Lobert of the Phillies. The Giants and Cubs also were rumored to have another iron in the fire, but if they did they appeared ready to leave it there until next week.

The minor league officials were called by President William G. Bramham for a 10 a. m., final business session, with ouly routine items still to be attended to.

In the major league category, the Phillies hired Lloyd Waner who had been made a free agent by Cincinnati at the end of the season after many years with the Pittsburgh Pirates and part of the 1941 campaign at Boston.

Elmer Riddle, the National League's top pitcher with a record of 19 victories and four defeats and a sensational earned run average of 2.20, easily agreed to terms in a conference with General Manager Warren Giles of the Reds. He received no bonus for last year, as such, but Giles said his new contract "would take care of that."

Greenberg Anxious To Resume Life Of Big League Player

FORT CUSTER, Mich., Dec. 5 (AP)—Sergt. Henry Greenberg, who was called from the Detroit Tigers' outfield to become a soldier, said farewell to the United States Army today and planned to resume the life of a baseball player.

After 180 days of soldiering, big Hank was ticketed to leave Fort Custer at 10:30 a. m. (EST) with a host of uniformed men to see him off.

On the eve of his departure, Greenberg declared his biggest thrill of leavetaking was that "now I am able to become a ball-player again."

"Since I've been in the army there hasn't been a chance even to think about baseball," he said. "All that was either in the past or the distant future. But now I can go home to New York, wait for spring and begin training for my old job with the Tigers."

That was all the lanky outfielder, rated the American League's most valuable player in 1940, had to say about his plans. He said he would drive to New York City, after a stopover at Detroit to pick up some clothes.

Princeton Lists 16 Hockey Games

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—Princeton University's varsity hockey team, Quadrangular League champions last year, will play 16 contests this season, opening Dec. 5, R. Kenneth Fairman, graduate manager of athletics, announced.

Included are eight contests in the newly-formed Pentagonal League, which counts Army as its new member.

The schedule:

Dec. 5, Alumni; 13, Boston U.; 17, St. Nicholas H. C. at New York.
Jan. 2, Harvard; 3, Harvard; 10, Boston College; 27, St. Nicholas H. C.; 31, Yale at New Haven.
Feb. 3, Army; 7, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 14, Harvard; 18, Army at West Point, N. Y.; 23, Yale; 26, St. Nicholas H. C.
March 4, Harvard at Boston; 7, Dartmouth.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 4

Penn State 47, Susquehanna 18.
Chicago T. 40, Illinois Tech 25.
Miami 4, Transylvania 41.
Wayne 38, Michigan Normal 14

Bowling Prizes In N. E. Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—Unexpected holiday cash was in the hands of bowlers throughout New England today as the result of prize winning performance in the second contest of the Brunswick $1,500 Red Stripe Open Play Candle Pin Carnival.

The prizes were awarded to winners in the second contest of the carnival, which opened Nov. 1 and ran through Nov. 8. The third and final contest of the carnival was scheduled to open Dec. 6 for a nine-day tenure. Men, women and youngsters are eligible to participate.

The $25 first prize in the "Star" class of the Red Stripe tourney was won by Leslie Loveley, State Road, Presque Isle, Maine. Other "Star" class winners were W. W. Grout, Boston Post Road, South Sudbury, Mass., $10; and Stanley Kyller, 11 Winthrop Park, Quincy, Mass., $5. Winners in the "Regular" class were J. David Conlon, 209 Babcock Street, Brookline Mass., $25; John Murch, 37 Third Street, Presque Isle, Maine, $10; and John A. Forrest, Groveton, N. H., $5.

The "Junior" class winners were Laura Reardon, Main street, Fort Fairfield, Maine, $25; Vinal Briggs, Caribou, Maine., $10; and Joan May, Trinity Court Bowl, Boston, $5. Helen B. Cashner, 150 Elm Street, Worcester, Mass., won the $25 prize in the "Beginner" class. Other winners in this class were Ruth Thomas, 14-B Airport Road, Squantum, Mass., $10; and L. Shirley Morgan, 224 Lyman Street, Holyoke, Mass., $5.

To enter the carnival bowlers roll open play strings until the total score of three consecutive strings falls within one of the following ability classes: "Beginners," who score between 140 and 190; "Juniors," 200 and 250; "Regulars," 260 and 300, and "Stars," 310 and over.

Collier's Picks All-America Men

NEW YORK — Selections for Collier's 52nd annual All-America football team, a perpetuation of the All-America started by Walter Camp in Collier's in 1889, were announced today. They are:

Ends: John Rokisky, Duquesne; Malcolm Kutner, U. of Texas.

Tackles: Ernest Blandin, Tulane; Robert Reinhard, U. of California.

Guards: Endicott Peabody 2d, Harvard; Bernard Crimmins, Notre Dame.

Center: Vincent J. Banonis, Detroit.

Quarterback: Frank Albert, Stanford.

Halfbacks: Bruce Smith, Minnesota; William M. Dudley, Virginia.

Fullback: Robert B. Westfall, Michigan.

Two of the men on the 1941 team, Reinhard and Albert, also were awarded the Walter Camp gold football last year.

In announcing this year's All-America Collier's explains the basis on which selections are made:

1.—A senior who has had three good years is given preference over a junior who has had two good years, and a junior over a sophomore, other things being equal.

2.—The class and type of competition is taken into account as playing a big part.

3.—Recommendations of Collier's All-America Board—veteran football writers in close touch with teams in all sections—play an important part.

4.—A final, confidential recheck comes from every coach whose teams have played against the leading stars under consideration.

Illinois high schools employ 2,000 coaches.

Dodgers Add a Farm

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) — The Cheyenne Indians, Western League Class C baseball team, will operate in 1942 under a player agreement with the minor league organization of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Poe Cup to Peters

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—Robert L. (Bob) Peters, Jr., captain and halfback of this year's Princeton University football team, received the John Prentiss Poe Cup last night at the annual football dinner at Princeton Inn. The cup, awarded annually to a varsity player on the basis of sportsmanship, play and influence, was given the Kingsport, Tenn., player by Neilson Poe, of Princeton, brother of John. The trophy was first awarded in 1916.

Grimes at Toronto

TORONTO (AP)—Secretary Arthur Leman of Toronto's International League baseball team says that Burleigh Grimes, veteran major league pitcher, has been named manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs for the 1942 season.

Leman also announced that Toronto has reached a working agreement with the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League.

Army Captains

WEST POINT, N. Y., (AP)—James O. Frankosky of Fargo, N. D., has been selected captain of the 1942 Army soccer team.

The Army Athletic Association also announced the following other captains: hockey, Frederic H. S. Tate, St. Augustine, Fla.; swimming, Frank C. Scofield, Providence, R. I.; indoor track, Ralph J. White, Kingsport, Tenn.

Jensen to Milwaukee

MONTREAL (AP)—Officials of the Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League announce that Woody Jensen, veteran left-handed outfielder, has been sold to Milwaukee of the American Association in a straight cash deal.

Tulsa in Sun Bowl

EL PASO, Texas (AP)—Tulsa University has accepted an invitation to send its Golden Hurricane football team to the Sun Bowl New Year's Day, the Sun Bowl committee reported.

Tulsa's opponent, representing the Border Conference, is expected to be either Arizona University of Texas Tech.

Tulsa, of the Missouri Valley Conference, won seven of its nine games this season.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 4

National League

Chicago 9, Montreal 2.
Detroit 4, Brooklyn 3.

American League

Buffalo 8, Washington 1.
Indianapolis 5, Providence 4.

American Association

Tulsa 2, St. Paul 1 (overtime).

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 5, River Vale 1.

Tonight's Schedule

American Association

St. Louis at Dallas.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston at Atlantic City.
Baltimore at Washington.

Phils Buy Outfielder

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have purchased a rookie outfielder, Ron Northey, from Williamsport of the Eastern League. Northey hit .274 for the Grays in 1941, but has the reputation of a slugger.

Rarely is a sohomore chosen captain of a college football team. At Ohio State they do things differently. George W. Linn, a soph quarterback, was named to lead the 1942 team.

Michigan Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Coach Eddie Lowrey's Michigan hockey team will make its first start of the 1941-42 season Dec. 6 when it faces the London Athletic Club sextet from London, Ontario, here.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Results Dec. 4

Ontario Association Senior A
Toronto Marlboros 2, Port Colborne 1.
Montreal Royals 5 Montreal Pats 2.
Montreal Canadiens 2, Quebec 0.
Ontario Association Junior A
Oshawa, Toronto Native Sons 3.

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Film News in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

Renoir's 'Swamp Water' At Paramount and Fenway

Newly arrived from France, where his direction of "La Grande Illusion" made him internationally famous, Jean Renoir spent a month on location at the Georgia locale of his first American-made picture. With an interesting story by Vereen Bell and an exciting screen play by Dudley Nichols, M. Renoir has brought back from the Okefenokee Swamp a provocative film, which is now at the Paramount and Fenway.

As might be expected, M. Renoir develops the manifold incidents of his story in terms of character. It is the straying of his hound, Trouble, that draws young Ben Ragan to the forbidden dangers of Okefenokee. It is Thursday Ragan's love for his son Ben—a love concealed in iron discipline — that moves the father to warn Ben that he must not attempt the expedition. Ben rebels. In the swamp he meets Tom Keefer, who for five years has been a fugitive from injustice. Tom escaped hanging after being wrongly convicted of murder. Assured of Ben's fidelity, Tom leads the young man safely to the edge of the swamp. The two go into partnership as fur trappers.

* * *

Ben's befriending of Tom's daughter, Julie, after he has been humiliated by his sweetheart, Mabel McKenzie, provokes Mabel to repeat some things about his trips that Ben has told her in confidence. The Dorsons, a couple of local bullies, nearly drown Ben while trying to force him to admit that he has been seeing Keefer. Thursday saves the boy and subsequently Ben is able to identify the murderers, exonerate Tom Keefer, and end misunderstanding between Thursday and his young wife, Tom's stepmother.

This is not a pretentious picture but it is vivid and unusual. The characters and their relationships are portrayed honestly and without clichés. For this, credit some excellent performances under M. Renoir's direction. Walter Brennan conveys Tom Keefer's suspicion of his fellow men, and yearning for affection and companionship. Walter Huston acts powerfully a father and husband whose pride interferes with his perception but not with his love.

* * *

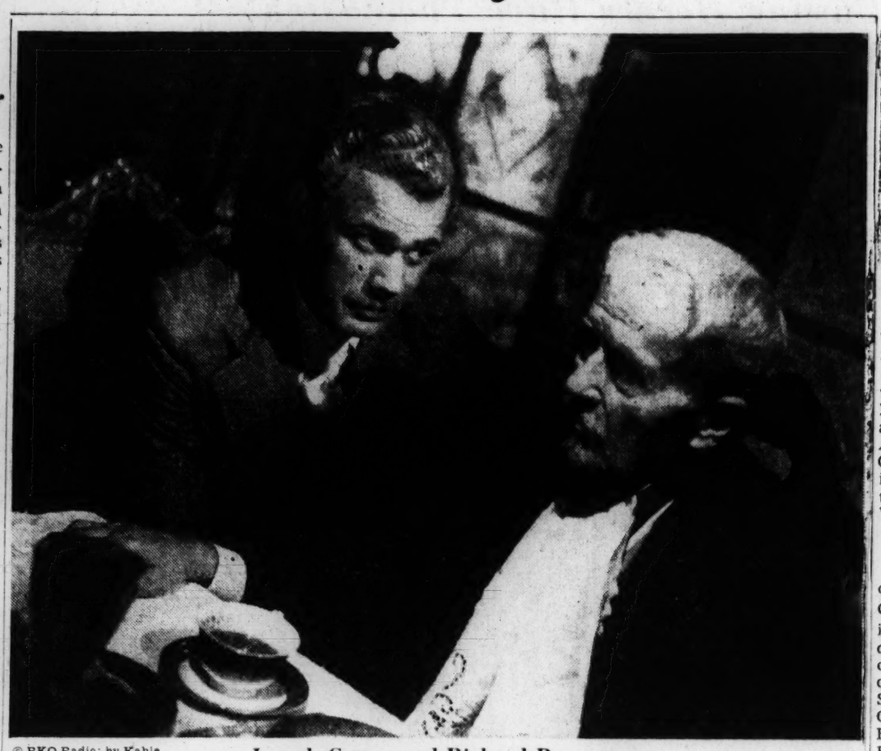
Dana Andrews is excellent as the brave and adventurous Ben. Anne Baxter, as Tom Keefer's daughter, plays with quality and sincerity. John Carradine, Mary Howard, Ward Bond, Guinn Williams, Eugene Pallette, and Joseph Sawyer are others in a cast which is almost always effective.

The swamp locales, heavy with cypress, Spanish moss, and impassable undergrowth have been excitingly photographed under Peverell Marley's supervision. One could not help noting the curious assortment of accents spoken by the natives of one small Georgia community. In building his incidents, M. Renoir has sometimes been over-repetitious, and he has not spared physical violence.

"Nine Lives Are Not Enough," the companion feature, is a wild newspaper melodrama about a reporter who helps the police to unmask one of the most innocent-appearing characters in the story as a murderer. Several homicides are committed before the narrative has run its course, a deranged youth helps point the way to the solution, and the reporter in the midst of his investigations, finds time to win the heart and hand of an heiress. Ronald Reagan, Joan Perry, James Gleason, and Howard da Silva are the principal players.

Boston String Quartet

Carl McKinley's Quartet in one movement will have its first performance at the concert of the Boston String Quartet in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Sunday evening. Also on the program are Haydn's Quartet in D minor, op. 76, No. 2, and Schubert's C major Quintet, with F. Judd Cooke playing the second cello.



© RKO Radio; by Kahle

Joseph Cotten and Richard Bennett

As Eugene Morgan and Major Amberson in the film version of "The Magnificent Ambersons," being prepared by Orson Welles.

Orson Welles' New Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

From all indications, Orson Welles intends to fashion his Hollywood career very much upon the pattern he used for his Broadway success. That is, he will act in some of his pictures, and others he will merely direct and supervise. It may be remembered that he was the star of "Julius Caesar," that he was not in "Shoemaker's Holiday," that in "Heartbreak House," he was again the star.

Except as the voice of the narrator, he will not be in his new movie, from Booth Tarkington's novel, "The Magnificent Ambersons," now before the cameras.

This is all part of Mr. Welles' plan to do what one man can to abolish the star system. The star, he says, tends under our system of prolific advertisement and the Anglo-Saxon delight in hero worship, to become more important than either the director or the writer. This has a bad effect, he thinks, on the authors and directors, who are soon doing all their work to please the star rather than to entertain or enlighten the public. Mr. Welles prefers the Russian and Irish theaters, which subordinate players to the play.

In developing this idea, Mr. Welles brought some of his Mercury players to Hollywood and gave them excellent parts in "Citizen Kane," though they were unknown to screen audiences, and it had been confidently expected in Hollywood that familiar players would have the parts. In "The Magnificent Ambersons" he is continuing the job he began in "Citizen Kane"—of acquainting the movie public with the ability of Joseph Cotten, a Mercury Theater player of considerable experience. In his next picture, "Journey Into Fear" (which, incidentally, is by Cotten and Welles), he plans to bring Mr. Cotten forward as the star. If this seems at variance with his intention to do away with the star system, it can only be said he is doing it from no selfish notion of profiting from Mr. Cotten's increased value. Mr. Cotten is under contract to Samuel Goldwyn and Alexander Korda, and not to Mr. Welles.

The Cotten-Welles combination extends back to Welles' days with the Federal Theater project, in which Welles cast Cotten in both "Horse Eats Hat" and "Dr. Faustus," two of his early successes. But Cotten had showed an aptitude for winning public favor even before that. He had understudied Lynne Overman and Melvyn Douglas on Broadway, and as a result obtained a place with the stock company at the Copley Theater in Boston.

On the Stage

"Dansation," a new music and dance show, featuring Velez and Yolanda, will arrive at the Colonial on Monday evening, Dec. 29. Also in the cast will be the duo pianists Harry and John Hynda and the accordianist, Jerry Shelton. George M. Gatts is the producer.

* * *

The revival of "Porgy and Bess," coming to the Shubert on Monday, Dec. 29, will find many of the original cast playing their roles again, according to an announcement from Cheryl Crawford. In addition to Todd Duncan and Anne Brown, who will do the title roles again, Georgette Harvey, Ruby Elzy, Warren Coleman, Edward Matthews and J. Rosamond Johnson will be back in their old roles. Two newcomers will be Avon Long and Harriet Jackson.

Society of Early Music

Described as the largest turnout of members of the Boston Society of Early Music ever known, an audience at the Women's City Club was all enthusiasm for compositions of Couperin, Bach, Gibbons, A. Scarlatti, and Praetorius last evening. The performers who earned the attention of such an assemblage were Paul Fedorowsky, Albert Bernard, Alfred Zighera, Gaston Dufresne, and Putnam Aldrich, organized as the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, and Olga Averino, soprano.

As inevitably happens in experience with old works that are hauled out of the obscurity of library shelves and documentary collections, interest for a listener is scattered and occasional. Much that comes from interpretation is merely antique and historic. Only here and there crackles a passage that seems alive and that has the effect of a communication even from the past. But that little usually proves worth the trouble. Nothing would be more mistaken than to call the whole thing great and imperishable art; for in truth most of it has ceased to speak, and even the instruments used in its performance are utterly gone into limbo as far as sonority counts. They are wraiths and ghosts. They awaken more silence than sound.

The composers, except for Bach, suffer for want of a logical architectural plan. They worked on tumble-down methods. They were trying to learn how, but scarcely did, to build. Bach alone caught the idea of design—speaking of old instrumental music, and of old vocal music too, where voice and instruments are joined together.

But then, that is just where the fun comes in. Gibbons, Scarlatti, and Praetorius, because of their very clumsiness, are better material for a concert of this sort than Bach himself. These three entrance us for what they sought and never found. Bach answers the riddle, an dending the game, he spoils it.

Take Gibbons for illustration. His "Fantasies" for three viols make a laborious demand on a modern ear. But they do hint at something we would like to know about, something English that has never got into books, and still less been represented in pictures. We fail to get it, for the reason that Gibbons missed expressing it. But our imagination finds exercise, and that ought to be plenty to ask.

W. P. T.

A definite booking for "My Sister Eileen" is now announced at the Wilbur Theater beginning on Monday, Dec. 29.

Shirley Temple to Start Broadcast Series Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four weekly appearances by Shirley Temple begin tonight with her performance in a story, "A Bonnet for Joan," about a motherless daughter and her father. Warner Baxter will play the role of the father. CBS-WEEI is the relaying network at 10 p. m.

Warren William of the screen is to be heard in an original story in Kate Smith's hour, which also is to announce the American coaches' All-Collegiate Football Team, CBS-WEEI, 8; Geraldine Fitzgerald is to play the lead in an air adaptation of "Stage Door," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Saturday

Resumption of a weekly series of 20 concerts by the Cleveland Orchestra is to head an outstanding group of musical events on this day. Rudolph Ringwell, associate conductor, is to direct the first concert with a program of Brahms' Symphony No. 2, in D, and Glazounoff's tone poem, "Stenka Razin." For the first time a woman, Kay Halle, is to be intermission commentator for a symphony concert. CBS-WEEI, at 5 p. m.

Helen Traubel of the Metropolitan is to sing the leading role of Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre," in the radiocast opera matinee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m., with Lauritz Melchior, Kerstin Thorborg, Friedrich Schorr, and Alexander Kipnis. Two contemporary American compositions, Paul Creston's "A Rumor," and Henry Brant's "Two Lyric Interludes for String Orchestra," are to be featured in Howard Barlow's American music festival, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Thomas Thomas, baritone, is to have the singing lead opposite Marion Claire in a shortened air version of "Rio Rita," MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m. Arturo Toscanini returns to conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the first of two concerts for the U. S. Treasury featuring Beethoven's infrequently heard Septet in E Flat major, for strings and woodwinds, the "Good Friday Spell" from Wagner's "Parsifal" and Strauss' "Blue Danube," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Premiere of a new defense advice series, "Defense and Your Dollar," is scheduled with Stuart Chase, economist, in the inaugural program, "Defense and Your Market Basket." The Twentieth Century Fund is co-operating with NBC for the series, Red-WNAC, 3 p. m.

A special defense program, "Democracy at Work," under the auspices of the Council for Democracy, is to present Eddie Dowling, Rear Admiral Byrd, the National Orchestral Association Orchestra, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union chorus, and a pick-up from the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's plant in Long Island City, N. Y., NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

A daughter and son of stage and screen antecedents are to be featured in early afternoon dramas. Diana Barrymore stars in "The Land Is Bright," CBS-WEEI, at 12 noon, and Noah Beery, Jr., is starred in "Small-Town Romeo," CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Sunday

An unusual "Spirit of '41" program is to disclose under strict Navy surveillance the repairs being made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to damaged warships, CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m. Reduction of non-defense expenditures is to be debated in the "Wake Up America" forum which is to include Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3 p. m. Labor legislation and national defense to be discussed by legislators and labor officials in the American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8, Dorothy Thompson, Henry Hazlitt, and Mark Van Doren to be heard in a recorded radiocast of an earlier "Invitation to Learning" discussion of Nietzsche's "Beyond Good and Evil," a work that has had influence on Nazi thought, WEEI, 10:45 p. m.

Ray Lev, Russian-born pianist, is to be heard as soloist with the Music Hall Orchestra in Richard Strauss' "Burleske," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Debussy's nocturne, "Fêtes," and the world premiere of Richard Mohaupt's "Town Piper Music," are also programmed by Erno Rapee. Dimitri Shostakovitch's First Symphony and Brahms' Concerto No. 2, for Piano and Orchestra, in B Flat Major, with Artur Rubinstein as soloist, have been programmed by Artur Rodzinski conducting the second Philharmonic concert, CBS-WEEI, 3. The Sunday Evening Hour is to be split into two sections, the first featuring Eugene List, pianist, as soloist in the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, in B Flat minor, the second turning to Chicago to pick up the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band and Chorus, directed by Lieut. Commander Eddie Peabody, banjoist.

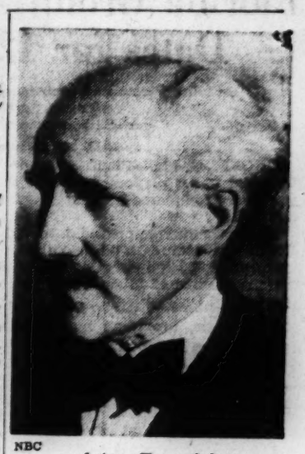
Gogol's satire, "The Inspector General," adapated for the air, is to be the dramatic vehicle of the "Great Plays" company, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3 p. m. Orson Welles is to star in a Screen Guild drama, "Between Americans," written by Norman Corwin, a first person review of the American way of life, CBS-WEEI, 7:30. Helen Hayes is to play in "Tovarich," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Monday

Hugh Byas, New York reporter long in Japan, and William M. Lockwood of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, are to analyze Japan's military strength and discuss Japanese aims in CBS's "Spotlight on Asia," CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

The comedy, "The Doctor Takes a Wife," is to be played by Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas in the DeMille hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Josephine Antoine, Richard Bonelli, and Nino Martini are to be heard singing a portion of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" in the final radiocast evening of the season of the Chicago Opera Company, MBS-WAAB, 11 p. m.



NBC

Arturo Toscanini

Returns to conduct first of two NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts for the U. S. Treasury, Saturday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30 p. m.

Symphony Orchestra Will Tour Next Week

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will make its annual tour of Western cities next week, playing in Rochester, Buffalo, Ann Arbor, Columbus, Toledo, and Pittsburgh. The next regular pair of concerts in Symphony Hall will take place a week from next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 19 and 20, and the third concert of the Cambridge series will be given in Sanders Theater on Thursday evening, Dec. 18. Richard Burgin will conduct the same program for the three concerts. Dr. Howard Hanson will also appear as guest composer, conducting his Third Symphony. Mr. Burgin will open the program with William Walton's Overture, "Portsmouth Point," and conclude it with Strauss' "Symphonia Domestica."

Final De Cou Lectures

Branson De Cou will give his final travel lectures for this season at Tremont Temple Saturday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon his subject will be "Fabulous Florida," and in the evening it will be "Motoring Through the Canadian Rockies," which is being repeated by request.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue—Faculty concert, Leo Tumarkin, pianist; Harry Ely Dickson, violinist; Joseph Malkin, 'cellist. 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife," by Federico Lorca, and "Man of Destiny," by Bernard Shaw. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Old Ladies," dramatized by Rodney Ackland from Hugh Walpole's novel. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 12:45, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "The Man Who Seeks the Truth," starring Raimo. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—"Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton and Dan Dailey, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Kenmore—"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carol Landis and Laird Cregar. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—"A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show. 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carol Landis and Laird Cregar. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"This War and Its Effect on your Future," "Laying the Pipe Line from Vermont to Canada," "Hobbies of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Others," "Under Water Sports at Wakulla Springs, Fla." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 1:50, 5:20, 8:40. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers and Eve Arden. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Pete Smith's Flicker Memories," "Snow Time in Quebec," "Life of a Thoroughbred," "Oddities," comedy, Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—"Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:20, 8:45. "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55.

Tremont—"This Is My Affair," 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 7:45. "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 1:10, 5:15, 9:30.

Uptown—"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 12:35, 4:20, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 6:05, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

Regent: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Sign of the Wolf." Grace Bradley and Louise Beavers. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. 1:50, 6.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 5:10, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

University: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:35, 5:55, 9:05. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and O. Bradna. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Ralph Bellamy. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:17, 9:17. "Law of the Tropics." 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 3:05, 9:05. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lost Horizon." 1:30, 7:39. "Awful Truth." 3:29, 9:58.

Park: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "3 Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Laring Hall: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmont: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell, and Robert Young. 3:09, 9:24. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and J. Downs. "Bandit Trail," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:30, 8:15. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

Mystic: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2, 7, 9:50. "Belle Star," Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Riders of the Purple," G. Montgomery and M. Howard. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:55, 6. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:08, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:40, 9:55. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 9:05. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.

Medford: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Ann Sothern. 3:30, 8:10. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2, 9. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK — Colonial: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. 3:20, 9. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice and Leif Erickson. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton.

Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton and Carol Hughes. 2:08, 8:08. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 3:45, 9:45.

Revere: "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton and Carol Hughes. 3:50, 9:50. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:26, 8:26.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Rail Square: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2 and 8.

Central: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Cowboy and the Blonde," George Montgomery and Mary Beth Hughes. "Murder by Invitation." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 3 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Hurricane Smith," Ray Middleton. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:09, 7:54. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. 2, 7:30.

WATERTOWN Coolidge: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Way Please," Fibber McGee. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY Hills — Community Playhouse: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott and George Brent. 3:51, 8:21. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 2:25, 6:50, 9:57.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RISE and SHINE
JACK OAKIE
GEORGE MURPHY
WALTER BRENNAN
LINDA DARNELL
MILTON BERLE
20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Today Through Wednesday, Dec. 10
PLAZA 58th at MADISON
GARY COOPER as SERGEANT YORK
at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40 P.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evs. 8:35. Matinees THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1.00 & $1.50 Plus Tax. No Higher
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evs. except Mon. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. 2:40
581 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evs. at 8:40

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon presents
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:10. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 St. PEnn. 6-8230
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"One of Miss George's most enchanting performances."—Atkinson, Times
Guthrie McClintic presents
Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch
HENRY MILLER'S, 43d St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40. Mail orders promptly filled.

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • 2 WEEKS ONLY Beg. Dec. 8
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents A New Play
Letters to LUCERNE
by FRITZ ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT
Seats on Sale NOW!

WILBUR • Tonight at 8:30
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Tom'w at 2:30
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT WEEK!
The Theatre Guild presents
PAPA IS ALL
A new comedy by Patterson Greene
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
Evgs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

BOSTON

TREMONT TEMPLE SAT. DEC. 6 2:15 P. M.
"BRANSON DE COU"
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REPEATED BY REQUEST SAT. EVE. 8:15
THE CANADIAN ROCKIES
All new colored motion pictures
Tickets—55c and 83c—tax inc.

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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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are storming the doors of both theatres to pay tribute to a fine picture, a splendid cast and a great author!
COME EARLY TODAY TO SEE
M-G-M's production of John P. Marquand's
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
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RUTH HUSSEY
VAN HEFLIN • CHAS. COBURN
plus
"Sing For Your Supper"
Jinx FALKENBURG, Buddy ROGERS, Eve ARDEN
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NOW! METROPOLITAN
GARY COOPER
"SERGEANT YORK"

NOW PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
Walter BRENNAN • Walter HUSTON • Anne BAXTER
"SWAMP WATER"
Plus "Nine Lives Are Not Enough"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 14[illegible]
Today 2:30—Tom'w 8:[illegible]
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist—ANTONIO BROSA—Violin

KEITH MEMORIAL
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
Keep 'em Flying
MARTHA RAYE • CAROL BRUCE
Plus 2nd. Feature
MOON OVER HER SHOULDER
LYNN BARI • JOHN SUTTON • DAN DAILEY JR.

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Dec. 4 to Dec. 10 Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
with Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, also
"TILLIE THE TOILER"
with Kay Harris and Spencer Tracy

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YOU MAY NEED
REAL ESTATE
DRAPERIES CURTAINS
CLEANERS
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EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Commerce and Finance

Christmas Retail Sales Expected to Rise to $5,500,000,000

Business and Industry

Living Costs Seen 28.2 P. C. Above 1933 Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living in the United States showed an increase of only 2.3 per cent from the beginning of the war in September, 1939, to the end of 1940, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Since the beginning of 1941, however, continues the report, the rise in the cost of living has been at an accelerated rate. In October of this year, the cost of living was 7 per cent higher than at the end of 1940 and 9.4 per cent higher than in the pre-war month of August, 1939.

Sharp Increase

As compared with the low for the depression in April, 1933, the cost of living in October this year was 28.2 per cent higher. However, despite this advance, the cost of living in October was still 9.2 per cent below the pre-depression peak in October, 1929.

It is possible that a further rise in the cost of living will be retarded to some extent by governmental measures such as heavy taxation, sale of defense bonds to the public and the establishment of price ceilings.

It is questionable how effective the establishment of price ceilings will be in checking the rise in the cost of living if ceilings for wage rates are not also put into effect. If wage rates are permitted to rise, it will be necessary to revise price ceilings upward from time to time.

Moreover, it is probable that price ceilings for farm products will be fixed considerably above the level prevailing at present. This indicates that there will be a further rise in the cost of food and the cost of food is the most important factor in determining the total cost of living.

Food Leads Upturn

Of the various factors entering into the cost of living, the cost of food, with an increase of 20.5 per cent, has shown the greatest advance since the war began. Increases shown by other cost of living factors have been considerably smaller. From August, 1939, to October, 1941, the cost of clothing rose 8.9 per cent, the cost of fuel and light 7.1 per cent, the cost of housing 3.4 per cent and the cost of sundries 4.4 per cent.

Consumers as a whole have not yet been adversely affected by the rise in the cost of living since the war began since consumer income during this period had shown a much greater rise. The latest report shows that average per capita income in September this year was 45.2 per cent higher than in August, 1939. Since the cost of living during this period showed an increase of only 8.1 per cent, the average consumer purchasing power in September this year was 34.4 per cent higher than at the beginning of the war.

Class I Roads' Net Increases Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class 1 railroads had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $408,625,472 in the first 10 months of 1941, the Association of American Railroads reported. The corresponding figure for 1940 was $100,932,114.

Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of the Class 1 carriers in the 10 months of 1941 amounted to $846,824,141, which was an annual rate of return of 3.79 per cent on property investment, compared with $532,132,247, or 2.40 per cent in 1940 and $759,038,636, or 3.43 per cent in 1930.

EATON & HOWARD
BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share and an extra of 5 cents per share payable December 24, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1941.

December 5, 1941 24 Federal St., Boston

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Reich Taxes Equal Two Thirds Of $40 Billion Annual Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—War Government administration costs in Germany now rate 40 billion a year, two thirds of it being derived from taxation and one third by borrowing, according to Otto Jeidels, one-time Vice-President of the Berliner Handelsgelschaft, one of the largest banking houses in the Reich, and now a partner of Lazard Freres and Company of New York. This rate equals the total amount Germany spent during the first two years of the war, and if it continues, the Hitler regime will have accumulated a national indebtedness as large as that at the close of the first World War in 1918. Mr. Jeidels told the closing session of the Tax Institute, held annually under the auspices of the Horton School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, here.

Germany's Huge Debt

"By early next year, the indebtedness of Germany will be as high as it was at the end of the World War, in spite of the fact that Germany has collected up to now three times as much in taxes as in the whole World War," he added.

Mr. Jeidels stressed that his figures did not take into account a secret debt of at least $10,000,000,000 accumulated by Germany during the first years of the rearmament period prior to the outbreak of the present hostilities. This debt, he said, had been liquidated "in some manner."

Despite the huge expenditures, Germany will be able to see the financial situation through, Mr. Jeidels held, at the same time cautioning against hope that the Reich financial burden might be the undoing of the Hitler regime. All nations in the war are, and have been, spending at a huge rate, he recalled.

"All nations, however, can carry on the war without any financial difficulty," he continued. "If this country, for example, borrows $30,000,000,000, that money turns up elsewhere in the country in the form of wages, payments for materials and so on. The effect of the indebtedness of any country will come when the war is over and will depend upon whether it is won or lost. Germany was crushed the last time because she lost the war and had an indebtedness of 150,000,000,000 marks.

German Finance Not Radical

"On the whole, the methods of German war finance have neither been very radical nor have they been very different from other countries. They contain very little of specifically Nazi elements. Like all other countries, Germany is financing the war on sound methods, mainly by taxing much more heavily now than in the first World War. But the result is not much different. Requirements are increasing so rapidly that there cannot be a really sound war finance."

Other speakers were Charles L. Kades, assistant general counsel of the Treasury Department; Dr. Chester B. Pond, director of the Research and Statistics Bureau of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, and Dr. Grayson Kirk, professor of economics at Columbia University.

Mr. Kades counseled that "serious consideration" be given to making all business transactions between government, national or state, and a private person subject to non-discriminatory taxation by the other government. Dr. Pond saw state revenues "seriously depleted as a result of defense spending," and declared that the states were in great need of the right to exact levies up to a specified limit from direct, if not indirect, government transactions. Dr. Kirk held that United States trade would be on a sound footing after the war if this country succeeded in getting safely past the transitional period immediately following the peace "without building agencies and practices which will jeopardize or handicap our long-range needs."

He saw trade and trade barriers as essentially a problem of politics, holding that "the political conditions of the people will determine the character of the economic program."

"In turn," he added, "the economic character of the peace will have a profound influence upon the operation of the political peace."

New Aluminum Fabricating Plant Proposed for West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The recommendation of the Plant Site Committee of the Office of Production Management that a $20,000,000 aluminum fabricating plant be located at Fairview, Ore., on the outskirts of Portland, was regarded here as an additional proof that the Portland area may in not too long a time become a major aluminum center of the United States.

The plant will be the first aluminum fabricating concern to be established in the Northwest.

Businessmen here have pointed out since the first aluminum reduction plant was built by the Aluminum Company of America at Vancouver, Wash., that alumina was being shipped into the Northwest to be converted into aluminum ingots which were shipped to the East for fabrication into sheets and castings.

Statisticians have estimated that the aluminum plants which have been established along the Columbia River in the last two years following the completion of Bonneville Dam will be producing 200,000,000 pounds of aluminum by 1942, or approximately two thirds of the nation's output in 1939.

New Rubber Planting In 1942-43 Barred

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee announced it had decided no new planting should be allowed in 1942 and 1943 "other than the small amount already permitted for experimental purposes."

It fixed the export quota for the first three months of 1942 at 120 per cent of the basic quota for 1942.

Seasonal Cut in Telephones

A seasonal loss of 1,114 telephones in service during November is reported by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. For November, 1940, the loss was 1,795. Eleven months' increase this year was 66,335, against 37,905 in the first eleven months of 1940.

Two Lumber Mills In Oregon Forced To Curtail Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Pacific Northwest's lumber industry which has been running at top capacity since the United States' defense effort began, saw not only the approaching end of the boom market but also possible limitation of defense production as two major lumber mills in Oregon went on a curtailed production schedule.

Despite defense orders held by the mills, the curtailment was necessitated, so lumbermen declared, because of two factors. Biggest factor was the limitation placed on private and nondefense construction by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board recently. Second factor was the regulation and limiting of ship cargoes by the Federal Government.

First mill to be affected was the West Oregon Lumber Company at Linnton, Ore., on the outskirts of Portland. The mill has gone on a curtailed operating schedule of 75 per cent. It employs 560 men.

The Westport Lumber Company at Westport, Ore., some 75 miles below Portland on the Columbia River, was the second mill to be affected. The Westport mill reduced its work-week schedule to four days, closing down Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. The mill, which is the mainstay of the town, employs 375 men.

General Shoe Corp. $2,500,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—W. M. Jarman, President of General Shoe Corp., announced the company planned to sell publicly, with Smith, Barney & Co. as the principal underwriters, $2,500,000 of 15-year 3¼ per cent sinking fund debentures. Proceeds would be added to working capital.

Mr. Jarman reported the company's net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 was $1,064,154, which equals $1.63 a common share, compared with $752,317 or $1.14 a share in the preceding year.

He estimated sales in the 1941 year were 36 per cent higher than in the previous period. Orders were at a rate of about 24 per cent above the same period a year ago and unfilled orders were 64 per cent above those of 1940.

Mo.-Kansas Pipe Line Adds Two Directors to Board

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company increased the company's board of directors from seven to nine members, and re-elected six of the present directors.

New members added by the common stockholders were William C. Tringham, of New York, and Winslow B. Van Devanter, Washington.

Common stockholders also named Huber Howard, of Chicago, to succeed Hugh G. M. Kelleher, of New York, on the board and re-elected Judge Ira L. Letts, Providence, R. I., and David Boyd-Smith, Chicago.

Re-elected to the board by Class B stockholders were W. G. Maguire, New York; A. Faison Dixon, Pelham, N. Y.; G. R. Mellor, Rumson, N. J., and John R. Perry, Boston.

The company's fiscal year also was changed from Oct. 1-Sept. 30 to the calendar year.

Skies and smiles are sunny in the southlands. Warm breezes rustle the palm trees, fill the white sails of boats, caress those who sit in the shade of broad verandas.

Why not vacation in the South this winter? Hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a reliable vacation guide.

Photo from Atlantic Coast Line

Record High Output Of Cotton Textiles

By the Associated Press

New York

Record high production of cotton textiles in 1941 has already been reached in the first 10 months' operations, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants said.

The association said total production for the year may exceed 11,500,000,000 square yards of cloth, which would be an increase of 20 per cent over the previous record year of 1940 and 27 per cent over 1939.

Cotton consumption for the 10 months, the association stated, totaled 8,838,000 bales, or about 10 per cent more than for the entire year of 1940, which was the previous high.

Henderson Sees U. S. Production Gaining Rapidly

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, said that if the United States could reach a point where it took "three and a half hours out of every eight for defense purposes, we shall have a superiority over everything Germany has taken and Germany itself."

In an address at the annual convention of the Peoria Association of Commerce, Mr. Henderson asserted this country already had produced half of its scheduled 50,000 airplanes. All this increased production means more profits, more wages, pushing capital goods and services available to the highest point in the last 10 years, he said.

"In short," he added, "we have our guns and we have our butter."

Mr. Henderson declared the United States was producing 50 per cent more than ever in its history, "making 1929 look like a depression." The nation is spending about $2,000,000,000 a month for defense, he stated, while the nation's production chart reveals some "pleasing figures." He continued:

"But still we are only taking two out of every eight hours as production for defense while Great Britain is using 4½ hours out of eight for defense, and Germany is devoting five hours of every eight for defense."

FHA Would Buy Utility Property Hit by SEC Orders

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, asked the House Banking Committee to approve legislation to authorize $150,000,000 in Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans for purchase of utility property affected by securities commission orders.

He said the objective was to offer financial aid to localities and co-operatives which want to acquire scattered properties ordered by the SEC to be divorced from affiliates or parent companies.

For example, Mr. Jones said, "Secretary Harold Ickes asked us to assist in acquiring the Puget Sound property in the Bonneville Dam area."

"We want to be in a position to do that for anybody," Mr. Jones testified.

He said that the bill would permit the RFC to make an $80,000,000 loan to Seattle for the purchase of the Puget Sound company.

After saying that "we might have to come back up here for more authority" if the new scheme worked, Mr. Jones assterted:

"I don't want overall authority to lend all the money in the world."

U. S. Gold Imports $19,469,480 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Canadian and Mexican gold shipments boosted gold imports to the United States to $19,469,480 last week.

The Commerce Department, supplying this figure, said it was nearly four times the amount of gold which came into the country in the preceding week.

In the week ended Nov. 26, Canada sent $13,931,423 of the metal and Mexico $4,157,696 worth.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $10,202,375 to a total of $2,109,271,606.

Silver imports, however, were cut nearly in half and amounted to $613,691, including $458,656 from Mexico and $103,320 from Canada.

Gold exports were $141 and silver exports were $20,017.

Consumers Public Power To Buy Nebr. Properties

NEW YORK—D. C. Barnes, President of Engineers Public Service Company, announced that the company had signed a contract with Consumers Public Power District for the sale to it of the Nebraska properties of the Western Public Service Company. The price for these properties contained in the contract is $6,575,000 subject to an adjustment as the result of an audit.

The transaction is scheduled to be closed Jan. 15, 1942, and it is expected that the net proceeds of the sale, after calling $3,909,000 of 5½ per cent bonds of the Western Public Service Company at 104 and 8,292 shares of its $1.50 dividend preferred stock at $27.50, will be used to purchase preferred stock of Engineers Public Service Company.

Holiday Trade May Top 1929 By 15 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Commerce Department today estimated that Christmas retail sales this year would set a record of approximately $5,500,000,000.

This total, technically an estimate of December business, was $750,000,000 larger than last year.

The department added, however, that about half the increase represented merely higher prices and guessed that the increase in actual units sold will be about five per cent.

"Enhanced income," the department said, "and the prospects immediately ahead are the major factors influencing the expansion in consumer purchasing this year. Income payments (wages, dividends, etc.) to individuals for the final quarter of the year will be about 18 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

"Not only has employment increased by more than 3,000,000 persons, but higher wage rates and longer hours have swelled total salaries and wages to an estimated $60,000,000,000 (for the year)—more than one fifth larger than last year."

The department added that farm income also is higher and that increased business profits are causing higher dividend payments to investors.

"Indications are," the department added, "that the supply of goods for the Christmas trade will in general be adequate, though the effects of the large draft of defense upon materials will be reflected in the reduced availability of some individual product. Goods for the Christmas season are generally purchased well in advance and stocks have been built up in anticipation of strong year end business."

This year's holiday trade also is expected to exceed 1929 by 15 per cent.

Arizona May Get $5,000,000 Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Out of America's need for copper to defeat totalitarianism, Arizona may get a $5,000,000 irrigation dam.

This prospect is presented by the Defense Plant Corporation's plan to lend the Phelps Dodge Corporation $28,000,000 to increase by 85 per cent the capacity of the P. D. concentrator and smelter at Morenci, which are soon to be treating 25,000 tons of ore daily and turning out 250 tons of red metal.

For that increased capacity, Phelps Dodge will need 10,000 feet annually in addition to the supply arranged for before work was started on the Morenci program and already costing $35,000,000.

That water must come out of the San Francisco River, a tributary of the Gila River. All water of the Gila system was long since "appropriated" by farmers, and the farmers are organized into a dozen irrigation districts, which are involved in complicated disputes among themselves.

Recently Senator Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona came from Washington to confer with officers of those irrigation districts, in Phoenix. He assured the irrigationists that if they would consent to Phelps Dodge using an additional 10,000 feet a year, the United States would build a dam at the "Buttes." This is near Florence on the Gila, just below the mouth of the San Pedro River.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	77¼	77	77	77
2.0	Bos Edison	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	46	45½	46	45
1.80b	Bos Her-Trav	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
...	Bos & Me pr pf	7¼	7	7¼	7
...	Bos & Me st pf	65c	65c	65c	81c
...	Bos & M st A pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
...	Bos & M st B pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
...	Bos & M st C pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
...	Bos & M st D pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
...	Bos & Prov	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
...	E Gas & Fuel	1	1	1	1
2.25a	E Gas & F pf	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47½
...	E Mass A	2½	2½	2½	2½
1.25b	Employrs Group	26⅛	26¼	26¼	26⅜
2.50	First Nat Stors	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
.76a	General Captl	25.68	25.68	25.68	25.61
.25a	Gilchrist	4	4	4	4
...	Hath Bak B	20c	20c	20c	30c
...	Maine Cent	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
...	Mass Util Assoc	17c	17c	17c	15c
2.50a	Mergenthaler	30	29¾	29¾	29⅞
1.25a	Narr Rac A	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	111½	111	111	111½
..	North Butte	20c	19c	19c	20c
..	Old Colony	10c	10c	10c	10c
.57½a	Shawmut As	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
1.60	Torrington	26½	26⅛	26½	25
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	53⅝	53	53¼	53⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

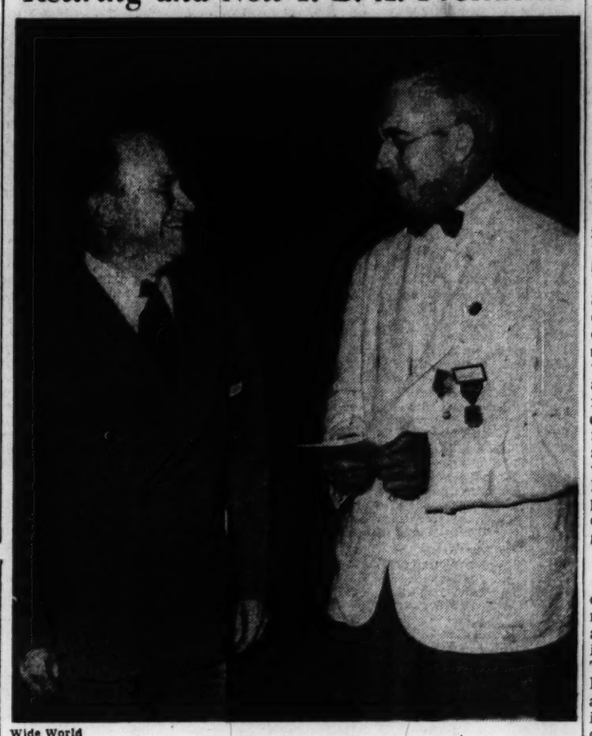
Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Dec. 5

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03⅜	$4.03⅜	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	.5
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Spain—peseta	0920	.0920	**.1466
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2384	.2386	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5300	.5300	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2357x	.8440
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.8180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2531	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8850	.8850	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Retiring and New I. B. A. Presidents



Wide World

Emmett F. Connely (left) of Detroit, Mich., the retiring President of the Investment Bankers Association, pictured with John S. Fleek of Cleveland, Ohio, the new President, at the convention of the I. B. A.

Eicher Pats IBA on Back Then Says It Is 'Calamity Howling'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, Fla. — In a curious exchange of public statements here, Chairman Edward C. Eicher of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and President Emmett F. Connely of the Investment Bankers Association took each other to task in a way that somewhat weakened the, at best, rather uncertain attitude of friendly cooperation which has developed in recent months between SEC and IBA in connection with pending security legislation at Washington.

The sequence of events was as follows: Chairman Eicher came to the convention on Wednesday evening with a prepared address, which he delivered on Thursday morning emphasizing the co-operative relations between the SEC and the IBA.

Sees Calamity-Howling

Within a few hours after his arrival, however, Chairman Eicher apparently detected or thought he detected a tone in the previous convention speeches which he did not like. Wednesday evening, therefore, he prepared an additional statement, which he released to the press immediately after his set speech Thursday, in which he directly accused the bankers of "calamity-howling." He criticized Mr. Connely's remarks on Monday about competitive bidding, and politely scoffed at the bankers' preoccupation with alleged dangers to "free enterprise."

On hearing the second Eicher statement read to the press, Mr. Connely refused any immediate verbal reply, but subsequently issued a formal answer in which he said that "apparently the chairman has not followed the text of my recent speeches very carefully," and repeated a former statement that "legitimate investment banking is far more interested in the protection of its customers than even a Governmental regulatory agency can possibly be."

Mr. Eicher's set speech to the convention was called "The Amendments, a Lesson in Round Table," and told the story of how IBA and SEC had worked cooperatively round the table on the amendments to the federal laws now pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. "I do not think," he said, "I have ever seen almost continuous conferences on a single subject between groups representing different interests progress so smoothly over as long a period."

Statement to Press

In his statement to the press, however, he said that the bankers "will never get anywhere by calamity-howling." They "owe it to themselves," he said, "to see that if there is courage and vision anywhere in the business it is not stifled by any traditional skepticism of new and untried paths."

Mr. Connely, in reply, said that "it is unfortunate that Chairman Eicher has not been here for our entire convention because it is obvious that he has missed its essential theme which is "meeting changing times."

Addressing the same session of the convention as Chairman Eicher, Austin J. Tobin, Secretary of the Conference on State Defense, denounced the attempts of the United States Treasury to tax the income from state and municipal bonds as "threatening the very existence of the states as independent units of government."

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, Fla. (AP) —John S. Fleek of Cleveland has been elected President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America and pledged the members to give "allegiance and full support" to the Government during the emergency.

To Combat Defeatism

The president-elect asserted that during his administration "we shall combat defeatism by hardhead d realism."

Mr. Fleek announced that he would take a leave of absence from his business duties while president to devote his entire attention to the bankers' public information program.

He has been in the investment business in Cleveland with Hayden, Miller & Co., since 1921 and has been a member of the firm since 1927. He is a native of Newark, Ohio, and a graduate of Harvard.

Vice-presidents elected and inducted were John Clifford Folger of Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., Washington; Edward H. Hilliard of J. B. Hilliard and Son, Louisville; John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co., New York; John O. Stubbs of Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Boston, and Jan N. Whippel of Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago.

Vultee Aircraft Files Preferred Stock Issue

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Vultee Aircraft Corp. has filed a registration statement with the San Francisco office of the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 240,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock.

Proceeds of the sale will be used to purchase for $10,945,000 the 440,000 shares of Consolidated Aircraft stock held by Maj. R. H. Fleet, President of Consolidated, and others for whom he acts as agent.

The holdings of Major Fleet and his group, the Commissioner said, constitute about 34 per cent of the outstanding Consolidated Aircraft Company stock.

Plans Stock Offering

NEW YORK—Blyth & Co., Inc. and the Wisconsin Company will head a nation-wide underwriting group for a proposed offering of 198,083 shares of common stock of Kearney & Trecker Corporation, one of the country's largest manufacturers of milling machines, according to an amendment to its registration statement which the corporation planned to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission Dec. 5.

Defense Helps Texas Iron Ore Exploitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGVIEW, Texas — The defense production program is giving both a tempoary and a long-time boost to industrial development in Texas, Specifically, it is speeding up exploitation of one of the State's long-dormant resources, iron ore.

The United States Geological Survey says there exists here in east Texas the largest undeveloped deposit of iron ore on the continent. Heretofore it hasn't been developed because of the lack of coal and limestone, and because of high freight rates. Defense needs make cost secondary now, though that matter of high freight rates is something that will have to be worked out eventually. As for the lack of coal, that has been solved partly by the perfecting of a process for ore reduction using natural gas, in which the area abounds.

Large Ore Deposits

Now extensive working of ore deposits and development of steel-making facilities in this area seems assured as part of the program to increase American steel capacity. The ore deposits which the Geological Survey says will produce a minimum of 200,000,000 tons of iron, lies in 23 northeast Texas counties. Much of it is high grade, containing up to 50 per cent iron, and comparing favorably with the best grades in Minnesota.

Interest in this Texas ore was revived two years ago when Julius Madaras, a Detroit engineer, perfected a process for reduction of iron ore by a new method of utilizing cracked natural gas, and refining the ore by chemical reaction. Natural gas is cheap and plentiful. A corporation was organized here with the backing of reputable business people and engineers, and recently a small plant has been completed with a capacity of 30 tons a day, and with a modern electric furnace to convert iron into steel. This plant is in operation and officials report that the results are highly satisfactory.

Meanwhile the Sheffield plant at Houston has petitioned the Texas Railroad Commission for a reduction in freight rates on iron ore from east Texas to Houston, indicating that its plans to utilize this ore in its new $17,000,000 plant. It had been presumed that this plant would use scrap iron exclusively.

Seek Federal Aid

A third prospective development is revealed by announcement that a group of Dallas capitalists, headed by John W. Carpenter, President of the Texas Power & Light Company, is seeking approval from the Office of Production Management, in Washington, for federal aid in financing a proposed $30,000,000 open-hearth furnace for reducing east Texas ore, at Daingerfield, in the heart of the ore region.

All this is important in the present defense picture. But it is doubly important to the future. For the end of the war emergency very likely will find this part of the South, in common with others, well entrenched in an industrialization program, up to now only partially developed. The present need is leading to the creation of an industry which will have as large a peacetime, as a wartime significance.

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America's Pioneer Investment Weekly
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,126,960
1941 volume to date	138,384,928
1940 volume to date	190,783,681

Stocks Easy; Prices Hold Narrow Range

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Dearth of bullish news brought a downward drift in today's stock market although resulting in no particular weakness.

Leaders began to stumble at the start and dealings were fast for a while. The pace slowed later and initial declines running to a point or so were reduced and scattered plus signs were seen near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares. Tax selling again helped lift the turnover.

Dampening speculative spirits, brokers said, was the U. S.-Japanese war threat, persistent tax fears, the labor picture and unconvincing developments on African battlefronts. Business figures again aided individual stocks but were ignored by others.

Among backward shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, General Motors, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck and du Pont.

Up a share at one time or another were Anaconda, Kennecott, Goodrich and Sperry.

In the curb retreating inclinations were shown by American Gas, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum and Sherwin Williams. Aluminum of America and Pittsburgh Plate Glass drew support.

U. S. Bond Trading Slackens

Trading in U. S. Governments slackened toward the close of the bond market today after old and ne wissues of 2½ per cent securities, both maturing in 1967-72, had approached a common basis.

The older issue was priced around 6-32 of a point under its previous close at about 101 12-32, while the new bonds, on a when-issued basis, were quoted 2-32 to 3-32 under that.

Domestic corporate bonds slipped, moving lower chiefly under the impetus of continued tax selling in the rail section.

A bit higher were International Hydro Electric 6s, Baltimore & Ohio Convertibles and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Norway 6s of '44 lost 6¼ points on sale of one bond. Denmark 6s gained a point while the 4½s lost about 1½. Japan 6½s improved.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.18⅛	1.17	1.17⅜	1.17½
Minneapolis	1.13⅝	1.12¼	1.12⅞	1.12⅞
Kansas City	1.14⅛	1.13⅛	1.13⅝	1.13¾
Winnipeg	.74⅞	.74½	.74½	.74⅞
May wheat				
Chicago	1.23¼	1.22⅛	1.22⅞	1.22¾
Minneapolis	1.18¼	1.16¾	1.17⅜	1.17⅝
Kansas City	1.16⅞	1.15¾	1.16⅜	1.16⅝
Winnipeg	.78⅛	.78	.78	.78⅜
July wheat				
Chicago	1.23½	1.22½	1.23⅛	1.23⅞
Minneapolis	1.19½	1.18⅛	1.18⅝	1.18⅞
Kansas City	1.17	1.16¼	1.16⅝	1.16⅞
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.79⅛	.79⅛	.79½
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.78⅞	.78⅝	.75½	.75¾
Kansas City	...	...	.72⅜	.72⅝
May corn				
Chicago	.81⅞	.81⅛	.81⅜	.81½
Kansas City	.76⅞	.76⅝	.76⅝	.76⅞
Dec. oats				
Chicago	.50⅜	.43¼	.50¼	.43¾
Minneapolis	.47⅛	.47⅜	.47⅛	.46⅛
Winnipeg	.43⅜	.45	.45¼	.45⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.66⅜	.65⅛	.65½	.65⅞
May	.72⅜	.71½	.71⅞	.72¼
July	.74⅛	.73⅝	.73⅞	.74¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	10.00	10.00	9.95	9.95	9.92
Jan.	10.17	10.17	10.12	10.15	10.12
March	11.55	11.60	11.55	11.57	11.55
May	11.80	11.80	11.72	11.75	11.77
July	12.00	12.00	11.97	11.97	11.97

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.68	1.69⅛	1.66¾	1.68¾	1.68¼
May	1.71½	1.73⅜	1.70¾	1.72⅞	1.72¼
July	1.71⅜	1.74	1.71¼	1.73⅝	1.72⅝

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.63	16.82	16.57	16.82	16.61
March	16.88	17.12	16.75	17.07	16.88
May	17.01	17.25	16.86	17.20	17.02
July	17.05	17.32	16.90	17.29	17.07
October	17.05	17.34	16.94	17.32	17.08

Spots 18.24

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.10	13.15	13.08	13.11b	13.15
July	13.10	13.17	13.10	13.13	13.16

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March		94.2	94.2	94.3	94.2
May		93.2b	93.3a		93.3
July		92.7b	93.0a		92.5
Tops					
March		126.5b	126.0	126.0b	125.9
May		124.9b	125.2a		124.9
July		124.0	124.2	123.9	124.0b	123.8

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				15.00b	15.00
March				15.00b	15.00
June	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March No. 3—					
	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Wld May No. 4—					
	2.66½	2.69	2.66	2.67	2.66½

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.59	8.62
May	8.69	8.68	8.61	8.65	8.70

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March.	6.08	6.08	6.08	5.97	6.08
bBid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.95	33.00	32.95	33.00	33.05
†January	33.10	33.25	33.10	33.25	33.25
*February	33.50	33.50	33.45	33.50	33.55
*March	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75
Eggs					
†December	30.75	30.85	30.50	30.80	30.65
†January	29.65	30.10	29.85	30.10	29.75

*Sos. †U. S.

Potatoes

	High	Low	Close	Close	Close
January	2.76	2.77	2.74	2.75	2.78
March	3.08b	3.11a	....	....	3.12

bBid. aAsked.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	50⅞	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	44	44	44	— ¾
8⅜	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	25	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	N'v 27
15⅞	11¼	Addressog (1)	7	12⅜	12	12¼	
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	25	38¼	37½	38⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 4
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	14	2½	2½	2½	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5⅜	Alleg pf xw	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec 2
23⅝	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	7	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	3	150½	149½	149½	—1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	4	11½	11½	11½	Dec 4
14⅝	11¾	Allied M (1¼g)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	
9	5¼	Allied Stores	6	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	Dec 4
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	31	27⅜	26¾	27	— ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	1	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	Dec 4
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	17	17	17	Dec 4
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	7	57¾	57	57⅜	+ ¼
21⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	7	55¾	54½	55¾	+ ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	21	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	7	31	30¼	31	
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
95¼	70	Am Can (4)	11	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	Dec 4
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	7	29⅝	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
23½	18½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20⅞	20½	20⅞	Dec 4
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106½	106½	106½	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
1⅞	⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	1	⅞	⅞	
6½	3¾	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	N'v 28
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	1	21	21	21	Dec 3
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	Dec 4
3⅞	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	Dec 4
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	6	35	35	35	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32½	N'v 27
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	22	47½	46½	47½	+1¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	3	28	27¾	28	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	8	8	8	
50	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	51	42	41½	41½	Dec 2
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	6	10	10	10	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	88	88	88	+ ½
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	Dec 4
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	19	22¾	22	22½	+ ½
1¾	⅞	Am Power & Lt	29	1¼	⅞	1⅛	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	*11	27⅝	26⅜	26⅞	—1
39	22¾	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	*9	22¾	22	22¾	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S (.60)	133	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Am Roll M (1.40)	18	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (⅛g)	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Am Seating (1g)	3	8	8	8	Dec 4
45⅝	34	Am Smelt (3½g)	*25	37⅜	37	37⅜	— ⅛
155	136¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	*4	144½	144½	144½	+1¼
54	31	Am Snuff (3a)	7	34¼	33¾	34¼	
28½	17⅛	Am Stl Fd 1½g	15	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
13½	8⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	4	8½	8⅛	8½	Dec 3
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (1g)	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	93½	93¼	93½	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17	17	17	Dec 4
168¾	142	Am Tel & Tel (9)	38	144⅞	143¾	144¼	— ¼
73½	46¾	Am Tobacco 4½g	23	50	48½	50	+ ½
74½	48⅛	Am Tob pf B 4½g	56	50¾	49⅛	50½	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150	149	149	Dec 4
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	19	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	116½	116	116½	N'v 28
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	37	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	79	79	79	Dec 3
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	3	72½	71½	72½	— ¾
8	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	86	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	19	14	14	14	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (1)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Dec 4
2¼	1	A P W Paper	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 27
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	33	33	33	+ ½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Dec 4
5½	3¾	Armour Ill	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
34⅜	23	Armstron' C 2¼g	*16	25⅞	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (¾g)	*2	8	8	8	Dec 4
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	23	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	Dec 2
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	2	27	27	27	Dec 2
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	24	26¾	25¾	26¼	+ ¾
71⅞	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	6	62⅞	62½	62½	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	11	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	5	37	37	37	Dec 3
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	49½	49	49½	+ ½
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	21	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109	109	109	Dec 1
7⅞	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	— ½
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8	8	8	Dec 2
37⅜	17⅝	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	N'v 27
51¼	25⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	130	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛

B

19	12½	Bald Loco ct	15	13	12⅞	13	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec 4
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	14	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
13⅞	10⅞	Barker Bros ½g	1	8	8	8	Dec 4
9⅞	6½	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	4	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	16	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	22	21⅜	21⅜	Dec 4
31⅜	21½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26½	26½	+ ½
27⅝	22	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
106	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	—1½
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7½	7½	Dec 4
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	10	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1.70g)	5	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	53¾	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
54⅞	25⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	26½	26½	26⅜	— ⅛
89½	56⅜	Beth Steel (6g)	34	59	58½	58⅞	— ½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120¾	120¼	120¼	+ ⅝
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29½	29	29½	+ ½
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
10¼	6¼	Blaw-Knox (.60)	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L 3¾g	1	14	14	14	Dec 3
24½	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	30	20	19½	20	— ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	*3	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅜	Borden (1.40g)	*30	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	32	20⅜	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Dec 3
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅜	7¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	42	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	12	18⅝	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1¼
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	42	42	42	+ ⅜
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	13	6½	6½	6½	Dec 3
14¼	8¾	Bkly Un Gas	12	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	32½	32	32	Dec 3
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Dec 4
12⅜	8	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ½
5¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	11	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
34¼	20½	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅞
20⅞	15¾	Burling M (1½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Dec 4
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec 4
9⅜	7	Burr Add (.70g)	12	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 4
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛

C

24⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	15½	18⅞	18⅞	
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	5	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	131	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon Mills (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	Capital Ad A	3	2½	2½	2½	
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅝
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	5	76	75¾	75¾	—1¼
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	17	39⅞	39⅜	39½	— ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (2g)	6	22⅝	22½	22½	
10½	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	21	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	3	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	3	2¼	2	2	Dec 4
16⅝	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	5	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	28	27⅞	28	
5⅜	2½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g)	3	18	17½	17½	— ½
22½	16¾	Cham P&F (1g)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
18	7⅞	Checker Cab	1	8	⅞	8	
44½	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	26	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ¾
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec 3
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 3
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	4½	4½	4½	
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	10	9⅞	10	
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	3	5¼	5	5⅛	Dec 3
19½	9⅛	Chi Pneu T 1½g	9	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec 1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11½	11¾	Dec 4
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	50⅛	Chrysler (6g)	53	52¼	51¾	52⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
4½	2¼	City Stores	3	3	2⅞	3	Dec 4
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 3¼g	7	34	34	34	Dec 4
33⅜	26	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	6	28	27¾	28	+1
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	18	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	2	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	103⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅝
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	12	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
30¼	15	Collins & A (3g)	5	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Colum Br A (2g)	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
21	13½	Colum Br B (2g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
4⅞	1⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	40	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
82½	46	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	51½	50⅜	51½	
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	Dec 4
83	69⅛	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	77½	77½	77½	— ½
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	31	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
104⅜	89⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2½s 58-56	104.6	104.6	104.6
3 2½s 72-67	101.14	101.11	101.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
Abitibi P&P 5s 53	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 Adams Exp 4s 47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	76	76	76
10 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	65¼	65	65
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61½	61½	61½
1 Alleg Val 4s 42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
30 Am & For P 5s 2030	68¼	67¾	67¾
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
29 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
10 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
36 Am T & T 3s 56	110⅜	110½	110⅜
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Ang C Nitra deb 67	41½	41½	41½
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105½	105⅞
14 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	108⅞
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80	80½
5 A C Line cH 4s 52	71½	71	71
2 A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
10 A C Line 5s 45	96¾	96¼	96¾
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
22 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	63	62¾	63
7 B&O 98 st A	34	33⅝	33⅝
7 B&O 95 st C	37½	37½	37½
3 B&O 2000 st D	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 B&O 96 st F	33¼	33¼	33¼
57 B&O cv 60 st	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
12 B&O 4s 48	60⅜	59¾	59¾
11 B&OCPLE&WV 4s 51	52¾	51¾	51¾
8 B&O SW 50 st	42	42	42
7 B&O T C 4s 59	46½	46½	46½
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	51	50¾	51
4 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	108	108	108
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Bos & Me 5s 67	78½	78½	78½
2 Bos & Me 4¾s 61	75	75	75
16 Bos & Me 4½s 70	37⅞	37½	37⅞
1 Bos & Me 4s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	107	107	107
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅞	37	37
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34 cf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1 Bush Term 5s 55	57	57	57
14 Can Nat 4½s 51 July	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	67	67	67
4 Celanese 3s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
22 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	27⅜	23⅜	23¾
13 Cen of Ga-en 5s 45	12¾	11¾	11¾
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	49¾	49¼	49¼
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	15¼	15	15
22 Cen NJRR reg 5s 87	13⅞	13¾	13¾
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	84¾	84½	84½
5 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 C&O 3½s 96D	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 C&O rfg 3¾s 96E	105¼	105⅝	105¼
16 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15½	15	15½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75	75	75
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	68⅞	68⅞
10 C B & Q gen 4s 58	77½	76¾	76¾
2 C B & Q 4½s 81 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 C B & Q 3½s Ill 49	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Chi Ind&Lou 4s 56	64¼	63¾	64¼
207 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9¾	9½	9¾
655 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	13	12¾	13
40 CM & SP 4¼s '89 E	40½	39¼	39¼
24 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	40	39	39
112 CM & SP 4½s '89 F	40½	39¼	39¼
54 CM & SP gen 4s '89	39¾	39	39⅛
10 CM & SP 3½s '89 B	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Chi & NW 5½s 37	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	15¾	15⅜	15¾
19 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25	24½	24½
133 Chi & NW cv 4¼s '49	1¾	1½	1¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15¼	15	15
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	15¼	15	15
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	23	23	23
4 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
7 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
42 CRI & P 4s '88	20¾	20¼	20⅜
7 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	19½	19½	19½
24 CRI & P rfg 4½ '34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 CT Hte & SF rfg 5s '60	64	64	64
5 CT Hte & SF inc 5s '60	52	52	52
13 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	109	108⅞	108⅞
8 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	103½	103½	103½
8 Chi & Mil Ind 4½s '62	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
13 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97¼	97	97¼
3 Childs Co 5s 43	40½	40	40
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47½	46⅞	46⅞
21 CinGn Term 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
11 CinGnTerm 4½s 77C	65	65	65
54 Col F&I 5s 70	82	81	82
8 Col & So 4½s 80	16¾	16¾	16⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	102½	102½	102½
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103	102¾	103
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	110⅜	110¼	110¼
15 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¾	109½	109½
5 Con Edis 3½s 46	104	104	104
5 Con Edis 3¼s 48	107	106¾	106¾
9 Con Oil cv 2¾s 48	101	101	101
5 Con Ry 4s 56	28	28	28
5 Consln Pow 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Continental Oil 2¾s 48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Crane Co 2s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba RR 5½s 42 ctf	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	23½	23½	23½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52-rct	28½	28½	28½
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94½	94½	94½
8 Del & Hud rfg 4½s 43	85	85	85
2 D & R G 4½s 36	12¾	12¾	12¾
12 D & R G 4s 36	12¾	12½	12½
1 D & R G West 5s 55	18	18	18
13 D & R G 5s 55 asef	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 D & R G West 5s 78	13	13	13
6 Det Ed 3s 70	106¾	106½	106½
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¾	29	29
8 Erie rfg 5s 75	29½	29½	29½
19 Erie 4½s 2015	55¾	55	55
19 Erie 1st 4s 96	97½	97¼	97¼
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Erie 4s 95 au	87	87	87
11 ErieAdJer 4s 55	102⅛	101¾	101¾
2 Erie Gene 4s 57	121¼	121¼	121¼
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	121¼	121¼	121¼
2 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
8 Francis Sug 6s 56	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Gen Stl Sast 5½s 49	98	97⅞	98
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102	102
9 Gt Nor 5s 73	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87½	87½	87½
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87⅝	87¾	87¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78½	78½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	36	36	36
27 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39¾	39¼	39¾
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104	104	104
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	41¼	41	41¼
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38⅜	38	38¼
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38½	38⅛	38⅛
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	47¼	47	47
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	44	44	44
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	42¾	42½	42½
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38⅝	37¾	37¾
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23½	23½	23½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
8 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1¾	1½	1¾
3 Int Gat Nor 1st 6s 52	15	15	15
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14¼	14¼	14¼
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25¾	25½	25½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
52 Int T&T 4½s 52	46⅝	46¼	46¼
51 Int T&T 5s 55	50¼	49⅝	49¾
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5 KCFtS & M Mem 4s 36	41½	41½	41½
5 KCFtS & M 4s 36	41½	41½	41½
5 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	41	41	41
2 KJC South 5s 50	69	69	69
4 K S Term 4s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
17 Lac Gas 5½s-53	86	83½	83½
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	39½	39	39½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	74½	74½	74½
1 Lch Val Coal 5s 54 st	68½	68½	68½
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Lehigh Val 5 2003 st	32½	32⅜	32¼
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¾	29¼	29⅜
10 Lch Val 4s 2003 st	28½	28	28
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	52¼	52¼	52¼
5 Lex & East 5s 65	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96	96
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
3 Louisv & Ark 5s 60	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103¾	103
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81½	81½	81½
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	78½	78½	78½
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	74½	74½	74½
3 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110¼
1 MetWSideElCh4s 38	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¾	107½	107¾
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	35	35	35
2 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	83½	83½	83½
11 MCP&CNRR 6s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	61	61	61
5 MSP&SSMarie5s38	11	11	11
3 MSP&SSM gtd 3s 38	11	10⅞	10⅞
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28¼	25	25¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	21½	21½	21½
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31¾	31½	31½
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20½	20½	20½
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2	2	2
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	27	27
110 Mo Pac 5s 77 E	27¼	27	27
4 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	27	27	27
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¾	27¾	27¾
14 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¼	28	28
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	27	27
30 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 MonWPaPubSv4¼s80	109¾	109¼	109¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38½	38½
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34	34
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38½	38½
14 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	106	106
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	126¾	126¾	126¾
8 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 N O Gt Ner 5s 53	78½	78½	78½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55A	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43¼	43¼	43¼
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43½	43½	43½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	43½	43½	43½
10 NY&GreenwdL5s46	63½	63½	63½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44	44	44
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅞	51¾	51¾
78 NYC 4½ 2013 A	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝
19 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
1 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94¾	94¾
27 NYC cv 3½s 52	52¾	51¾	51¾
1 NYC&HR4s42 100 1-32	100	1-32	100 1-32
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77⅝	77½	77½
7 NYCMiCen3½s98	54	53⅝	53¾
17 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	74¾	74⅞
22 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62½	62⅝
5 NY Connect 4½s 65	101¼	101	101
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	120¾	120¾	120¾
6 NY Lack&W 4½s 73A	54	54	54
66 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	32⅜	32⅜	32½
5 NYNH&H cit 4s 40	53	53	53
45 NYNH&H cv 4s 67	30¾	30½	30⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	4¾	5
8 NYNH&H 3½s 54	27½	27	27
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27½	27	27
7 NY C & W rfg 4s 92	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 55	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 NY Ry 6s 55 st	105½	105½	105½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	61½	61½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53¾	53¾	53¾
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	48¾	48¾
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73½	73½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73½	73½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	67¼	67¼	67¼
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	106⅛	106	106
1 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110¼	110	110¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
15 Pac Gas & El 6s 64	113¾	113¼	113¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pa Pr Pict 3¼s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	50	50	50
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109	108½	108½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122¼	122¼	122¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	103½	104⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 77 B	104¾	103½	104⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	27	27
110 Mo Pac 5s 77 E	27¼	27	27
4 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	27	27	27
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¾	27¾	27¾
14 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¼	28	28
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	27	27
30 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 MonWPaPubSv4¼s80	109¾	109¼	109¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38½	38½
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34	34
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38½	38½
14 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	106	106
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	126¾	126¾	126¾
8 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 N O Gt Ner 5s 53	78½	78½	78½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55A	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43¼	43¼	43¼
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43½	43½	43½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	43½	43½	43½
10 NY&GreenwdL5s46	63½	63½	63½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44	44	44
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅞	51¾	51¾
78 NYC 4½ 2013 A	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝
19 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
1 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94¾	94¾
27 NYC cv 3½s 52	52¾	51¾	51¾
1 NYC&HR4s42 100 1-32	100	1-32	100 1-32
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77⅝	77½	77½
7 NYCMiCen3½s98	54	53⅝	53¾
17 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	74¾	74⅞
22 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62½	62⅝
5 NY Connect 4½s 65	101¼	101	101
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	120¾	120¾	120¾
6 NY Lack&W 4½s 73A	54	54	54
66 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	32⅜	32⅜	32½
5 NYNH&H cit 4s 40	53	53	53
45 NYNH&H cv 4s 67	30¾	30½	30⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	4¾	5
8 NYNH&H 3½s 54	27½	27	27
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27½	27	27
7 NY C & W rfg 4s 92	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 55	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 NY Ry 6s 55 st	105½	105½	105½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	61½	61½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53¾	53¾	53¾
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	48¾	48¾
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73½	73½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73½	73½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	67¼	67¼	67¼
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	106⅛	106	106
1 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110¼	110	110¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
15 Pac Gas & El 6s 64	113¾	113¼	113¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pa Pr Pict 3¼s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	50	50	50
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109	108½	108½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122¼	122¼	122¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	103½	104⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 77 B	104¾	103½	104⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s 52	86½	86	86
1 Peo G L&C Chi 5s 47	116	116	116
2 Peoria & E Cor 4s 90	4	4	4
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	72¾	72	72¾
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¾	62¾	62⅝
8 Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	61¼	61¼
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Phila Bal&Wash 4s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Phila Co 4¾s 61	106	105¾	105¾
11 Ph Read C&I ev 6s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 Pr Read C&I 5s 73	24½	24½	24½
7 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5¼	5¼	5½
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 PCC & SL 5s 75B	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
1 PCC & SL 4s 57G	113¼	113¼	113¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	101½	101½	101½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	80½	80½	80¼
5 Australia 5s 58	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 Australia 4½s 57	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
3 Bavaria 6½s 45	63½	63½	63½
3 Belgium 6s 55	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Berl City El 6½s 51	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Berl City El 6s 55	63½	63½	63½
12 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Bremen 5s 68	66¾	66¾	66¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49	48¾	48¾
36 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¾	48½	48½
12 Co Pac 4½s 69	49	48¾	48¾
39 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62	62¼
3 So Pac cit 4s 49	49¾	49¾	49¾
107 So Pac 3¾s 46	81¾	80½	81¾
54 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	80¾	80½	80½
22 South Ry 5½s 56	88	87	87¾
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¾	82	82¾
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	81¾	81¾	81¾
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	80	80	80
22 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 T RR A St L 5s 44	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	63½	63¾	63½
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	63½	63¾	63½
13 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Third Ave 4s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Toronto H & Buf 4s 46	103¾	102½	102½
10 Un Elec Co 6s 74	53½	53½	53½
4 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
4 Un Pac 3½s 70	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
1 Un Cig-Whs Sts 5s 52	74	74	74
29 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 U S Steel 2.35s 52	102	101¾	101¾
6 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	98¼	98	98
1 Utah Ltd&Tr 5s 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	24½	24½	24½
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	80¼	80¼	80¼
60 Wabash 1st 5s 39	80¼	79¾	80
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	35⅜	35¼	35¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	84	84	84
11 Warner Bros 6s 48	97	96⅞	97
10 Warner Bros 6s 41	88¼	88¼	88¼
36 West Shore 4s 2361	46½	46	46½
81 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45¾	45¾	45¾
9 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101½	101	101½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24½	24¼	24¼
17 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24	23¾	24
10 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86	86½
9 Western Un 5s 60	84½	84	84
7 Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83	83⅜
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96¾	96	96¼
27 Wis Cen 4s 48	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102¼

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked

Senate Group Plans Antistrike Hearings

Continued from Page 1

declaration of the Board is withdrawn. In its 9-to-2 coal decision the Board took the position that a Government agency should not recommend a closed shop. At his press conference today Mr. Roosevelt said that the question of Mr. Murray's resignation was in suspense for the minute.

Six C. I. O. Vice-Presidents meet with Mr. Murray here tomorrow to lay plans for their campaign against the Smith bill and other anti-strike legislation. Both Mr. Murray and William Green, A. F. of L. President, used bitter phrases in attacking the bill. Mr. Murray called it "the most drastic repressive anti-labor legislation" which would "constitute a direct attack upon our national defense program." Mr. Green, no less concerned, declared "we will protest against it to our last breath" as a vicious instrument of oppression concocted in haste by avowed enemies of labor." Mr. Green said the bill would provoke strikes and declared his organization would never "submit to the restriction of the right to strike by law." In the bill, he said "America made its first move toward totalitarianism."

An analysis of the difficulties which the Smith bill faces in the Senate shows them to be considerable. The normal procedure is for the Senate to substitute its own bill of which two are pending, the Connally and the Ball bills. The Labor Committee will hold hearings on the matter. It was this Committee that smothered the amendments to the Wagner Act in 1940, after they had been passed by the House by 2 to 1, the same ratio given the present Smith bill. The Senate Labor Committee is packed with pro-labor Senators. In addition, the 28 Republican Senators are not as strongly in favor of legislation as the House Republicans, who voted 123 to 24 for the Smith bill.

Analysis of the House vote for the Smith bill shows the importance of geography in the decision. Representatives from industrial areas were about evenly divided, while the South was overwhelmingly for the sharp measure. Seven regions cast their vote as follows: New England, 13 for the bill, 12 against; Middle States, 37 to 57; Eastern Middle West, 45 to 41; Western Middle West, 35 to 8; South 108 to 8; Far West, 17 to 15; total, 252 to 136.

Self-Paying Plan Proposed To Finish Oregon Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon road enthusiasts who have watched the planning, building and operation of Pennsylvania's high speed road borrowed the Turnpike idea in a proposal designed to expedite the completion of Oregon's Columbia River water-grade highway.

The proposal recommended that a State-wide bond issue be floated and that the water-grade road be designated as a toll road on the same pattern as the Pennsylvania Turnpike as a means of paying for it.

The suggestion was made at a meeting in Portland of the Oregon State Highway Commission, where it was pointed out that the water-grade highway, parts of which are now under construction, has become a vital need to both Oregon and the Northwest with the rapid increase of defense-born east-west traffic, and the possible future need of a fast east-west military road. The water-grade road has been designed to replace the present Columbia River Highway, widely famed for its scenic beauty which has become Oregon's major highway bottleneck.

The plan was offered at the Commission meeting by County Judge C. D. Nickelsen of Hood River, Ore., who was named Chairman of the newly organized Columbia River Highway Association recently.

Judge Nickelsen expressed the belief that the bonds could be floated at a one per cent rate of interest. He did not set a total figure for the bond issue he proposed, but it was pointed out that engineers already had made estimates that it would require at least $4,500,000 to complete the highway from Corbett, Ore., where present construction work is largely centered, to Bonneville Dam, approximately half way through the scenic Columbia River gorge.

It also was pointed out that the Oregon State Highway Department is spending approximately $300,000 a year on the present highway work, and at that rate it would require at least 25 years to complete the road.

Highway Commission Chairman Henry F. Cabell, who presided at the Commission meeting, indicated that the issuance of the proposed bonds was a State-wide matter, and one in which the Highway Commission had no authority. He also voiced the opinion that the Highway Commission should not take the initiative in such a proposal.

Increasing Number of Women Migrants Seen Bringing Major Labor Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The increasing number of migrant women laborers looms as a major problem in an unemployment trend that, it is predicted, will add 2,000,000 persons to the jobless list within a year, Miss Mary Dublin, Co-ordinator of Hearings for the House committee investigating national defense migration, told the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association here yesterday. The nation's migratory problem has now shifted, she said, from one of "destitute" migration to "defense" migration.

Field findings, contrary to newspaper reports, were that "in most communities there is very real resistance in defense industries to the employment of women," Miss Dublin said. With the cost of living expected to rise 20 per cent by spring, she added, the acuteness of the problem of maintaining a decent standard of living unless prices are controlled was already clearly obvious.

Assimilation of women in defense industries had been marked in only isolated instances, Miss Dublin said, while because of priorities, the consumer goods industries, which primarily employ women, were being chiefly affected in the defense production emergency.

The House migrant committee had its genesis in the statement of this American problem in John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," Miss Dublin recalled, and ramifications of the problem had been found to extend through many States, from California to Maine. Its inquiry had disclosed a deplorable lack of community and social agency knowledge concerning the actual condition of today's woman worker, she declared.

Another speaker was Miss Julia White, of Atlanta, Ga., President of the National Business and Professional Girls' Council, who urged "responsibility to see that the gains made for workers in the last few years are not broken down under the guise of patriotism."

Metal Needs Shut Fisher Body Plant

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—Metals priorities will force a 17-day shutdown at the Cleveland Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation, a plant official announced today.

E. J. Gleason, Resident Manager, said the plant's 3,000 production workers would be laid off from Dec. 12 to Dec. 29 as a result of an Office of Production Management order curtailing "brightwork" on 1942 automobile models.

Elimination of glittering parts originated a change-over problem at Fisher Body which "practically amounts to a model change," Mr. Gleason declared.

Announcing production would be resumed Dec. 29, the Manager said General Motors already has made available for defense use about 210,000,000 pounds of vital materials, including 93,000,000 pounds of zinc conserved by substitution of plastics and curtailment of ornamental parts.

It's a New Tune— But Taxpayers Lose

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4

They are adding an adding machine to the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra for tonight's concert.

Efrem Kurtz, guest conductor, will introduce the office equipment in the initial performance here of the "civic Center" suite by Leigh Harline, musical director for Walt Disney.

The adding machine clicks in the third movement, entitled "Tax-payers," of the four-movement suite. It acts as a rhythmic counter-point to the wailing motive of the taxpayers. The machine outlasts the taxpayers, and sounds the final note, while the last noise in the movement is created by tearing off the adding machine paper.

Castillo's Party Wins in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 5 (AP)—Argentina's Conservatives, the party of Acting President Castillo, apparently had won a decisive victory yesterday in the first of three Provincial elections expected to have a strong effect on future Federal policies.

Incomplete returns from voting on Nov. 23 in Catamarca Province in mountainous northeastern Argentina gave the Conservatives 8,933 to the Radicals' 5,770, and the Conservatives apparently had won the Governorship, Vice Governorship, and a majority in both Houses of the Provincial Legislature.

President Castillo's party apparently had clinched five out of the 12 seats in the Provincial Senate, with the Radicals sure of only two so far, and 11 out of 23 seats in the House of Deputies, with the Radicals so far taking four.

The results of the second Provincial election, held last Sunday amid outbreaks of disorders in the Andean Province of San Juan, have not yet been tabulated.

Far the biggest election of the three will be held next Sunday in populous Buenos Aires Province, where President Ortiz two years ago voided the whole vote on the grounds of fraud.

Since then Buenos Aires, Catamarca and San Juan Provinces have been administered by Federal Commissioners, who are being replaced in the current elections by popularly-chosen officials.

Silkworms Jobless: Were Insulationists

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—China's wild silkworms have permanently lost their job of supplying insulation for an annual half-million miles of new American phone switchboard wire.

A substitute better in every way, the American-made synthetic fiber, cellulose acetate, will be announced soon by the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The substitute reduces by 30 the varieties of switchboard wire. These differences are mostly in the insulation wrappings.

The Sino-Japanese war cut off the silk insulation and the loss found the telephone company prepared by having done about 20 years' experimentation to find a substitute.

Japan Spars for Time

Continued from Page 1

reach an understanding with the United States.

Despite this, official Washington is still firm in its opinion that any satisfactory American - Japanese accord is next to impossible in view of the present militaristic Government in Tokyo and that the present change in Japanese heart can be traced to Germany's sudden and unexpected reverses on the southern Russian front.

Up to Army Officers

At the same time, sources here which are both close and friendly to the Japanese now hold that there is a strong likelihood that Japan, finally faced with an immensely powerful western coalition, is on the verge of backing down, and that the principal danger now lies not so much in Tokyo as in the hotheadedness of Japanese Army officers on the Thailand border, who may take it into their heads to invade that country regardless of orders from home.

Confirmation of the Japanese claim that their troops in French Indo-China are no more than allowed by treaty has come from the French Government at Vichy, which placed the number of Japanese at 50,000.

This, in turn, was contradicted by a Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai who boasted that Japanese forces are now established so strongly that they can launch invincible drives in any direction throughout east Asia.

Philippines View

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—A "growing feeling of uneasiness" in the Philippines at the approach of independence in 1946 was reported to Congress yesterday by Francis Sayre, High Commissioner to the Commonwealth.

He said there was uneasiness on the part of business and other groups lest independence for the territory "entail grave economic disruption and possible disaster, and lest it also lead to conquest of the Philippines by a totalitarian nation."

These views were expressed in the preface of Mr. Sayre's annual report for the period from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940.

The High Commissioner noted that one effect of the war and the disruption of European markets "has been that the economy of the Philippines, instead of becoming adjusted to independence in 1946, has become more and more dependent upon access to United States markets."

Crediting Credit With a Discredit?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has charge of most of the credit in the country.

But its own credit didn't look so good today when the District of Columbia Commissioners ordered the Board's $3,500,000 marble office building sold at public auction for nonpayment of taxes.

Reserve officials, who said it was more "silly than funny," explained that no real sale was contemplated, but only a test court suit to determine whether the building is taxable. They said they would provide the basis for the court decision by filing an injunction suit against the proposed sale.

The incident resulted from the fact that the Federal Reserve Board, although appointed by the President, is nominally a private institution which gets its operating money and got its building from the profits made by the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks on their investments in Government securities.

The District of Columbia is in the midst of a campaign to place on the tax rolls numerous properties of churches, educational institutions, and other property owners in instances when the property is used for profit-making purposes.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

ON BEACON HILL

IF you require a suite of ONE or TWO CHAMBERS, living room, kitchenette and bathroom, your needs will be pleasantly met at the following locations at reasonable rentals.

22 Allston St. 108 Mt. Vernon St.
32 Garden St. 22 River St.
53 Hancock St. 3 Walnut St.

Five minutes' walk to the financial, shopping and theatre districts.

HUGH P. McNALLY
CARL L. STUCKLEN
63 Beacon St. CAPitol 8430

NEWTON, MASS.—3-room, kitchen-dinette, living, bedroom, bath; redecorated; $50; business couple preferred. Big. 3680.

WABAN—30 MIN. FROM BOSTON ABERDEEN Apts., new, heated; 2 bedrooms, large living room, kitchen, tile bath; parking space; rent $65; restricted. LAS. 3024 days, BIO. 2086 eves. and Sun.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. DeCamp.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEACON ST., BOSTON—3 rooms, river view, near The Christian Science Mother Church. Will rent from Jan. 1. References. Box P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Excentional rental value.

BEAUTY SHOPS

SENJIA BOULETTE—All branches beauty culture; expert operators. 3704 Washington St., Forest Hills, Mass.; opp. Elevated term. Arn. 1188.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE

3 HAND-MADE QUILTS, all new, unusual designs. Telephone Dec. 0684, Newton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman experienced in home cooking for work in Mid-town Cafeteria. Apply Monday morning at Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.
Almost new 6-room colonial for sublet to April 1; automatic steam heat; good residential location; available immediately. 211 Grove Street. LASell 6640.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ALL MAGAZINES AT PUBLISHER'S PRICES
Gift Orders a Specialty
A. J. WIGGIN, 15 6th St., Melrose, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

REFINED, quiet, beautifully appointed private home for Christian Scientists, permanent or transient; open all year; ideal for rest and study; folder on request. E. R. MILUM, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J.

PIANOS

WILL PAY CASH
for grand piano, any make; no dealers. Box W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
George's, 1714 Mass. Ave., Boston Com. 8630

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS, restful surroundings, near church. Housekeeping. (Tourists $1.00 daily.) Thompson, 255 West 108th (B'way), AC. 2-8182, N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Lady will rent room or share apartment privileges. 204 Hemenway Street, Suite 28. Hub. 1557 days.

BOSTON, 38 FENWAY, S. 10 (entrance on Hemenway St.)—Comfortable room in quiet private home.

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cheerful, attractively furnished bed-sitting room, bath in refined home. Schmolze, 665 Westminster Rd.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Nicely furnished single rm. next bath; 1 in family; near transits; gentleman; dinner optional. HA. 4-7983 mornings.

N. Y. C., 500 Ft. Washington Ave. (D-32)—Large, pleasant room, single or double; near church, transportation; woman preferred. Call evenings.

N. Y. C., 230 West 79th; Apt. 122—Homelike, outside rooms (single-double); Breakfast priv.; exceptional transportation. Tel. References.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Attractive, ideally located, corner studio; private bath; innerspring beds; business people; evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 86th St. (Apt. 1-W)—Attractive, river view; also room with bath, all conveniences; reasonable. EN. 2-4442.

N. Y. C., 108th, 255 (Broadway) (10-A)—Corner, river view; twin beds, water, large closet, also single, 3 windows, quiet.

TEANECK, N. J., 268 Edgewood Ave. Tea. 7-4189—2 lovely sunny rooms (board optional); comfortable home, garage; gentlemen only; 3 mins. sta. (West Shore R. R.); good bus service.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
First-class material and workmanship

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING — WINDOW DISPLAY
PUBLIC RELATIONS — SELLING
Young executive desires position with organization where ability will bring just compensation. Box X-81, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMAN, single, seeks position; languages, translations, interpreter; free to travel. Write Box C-27, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CATERING Cook, special dinners, buffets, competent household manager; references; American Protestant; days or monthly; $80.00 up. Traf. 4-9276, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, Jackson Heights, N. Y., audition, regular soloist; write Music Committee, 86-17, 35th Ave.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0878. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Ford and Repairs
Service
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

TOYS for All Ages
Skis—Skates—Sleds
Useful Gifts in Tools, Cutlery, Housewares
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

Gifts for Her
Kathryn's Fashion Shoppe
671 Mass. Avenue, Opp. Library
ARL. 1645

For Christmas Give
GRUEN
THE PRECISION WATCH
BEACON JEWELRY CO.
468 Mass. Ave. Arl. 5592

BELMONT

VISIT OUR NEW STORE!
TOYS and see the Christmas display of Practical Gifts for the family and *for the children*
P. R. WINTERS
84 Trapelo Road Belmont 1540

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

Books and Cards for Christmas
PAYSON HALL BOOK SHOP
76 Trapelo Road, Belmont

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN, CO.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER 26 West Street

BRAINTREE

GEORGE E. SAMPSON
411 Washington St. Tel. Bra 0914
Insurance Service of all kinds including
1942 AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Local representative of the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

Alves Photo & Gift Shop
349 Washington Street, Braintree
An outstanding assortment of
Christmas Gifts
Not too late for personals.
Gifts Suitable for Everyone

BROCKTON

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

GIVE A GIFT
FOR THE HOME
Buy on the budget plan
ATHERTON'S
41 CENTRE STREET BROCKTON

CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
Let us do your framing.
Nutting Pictures
Excellent Display of
Christmas Gifts
256 Main Street, Brockton

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
Everything in Electrical Gifts
783 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING CHRISTMAS GIFT STORE

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Storey & Co
Ready-to-Wear Apparel of Distinction
Christmas Gifts
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

WE'LL SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM FOR HIM
The Men's Shop Where The Women Like to Trade
LINEHAN'S
Main St. at Pleasant, Brockton

202 FARR'S 203
Toys—Linens—Hosiery
Underwear—Draperies
Blankets—Bathrobes
51-53 Main Street, Brockton

A Fine Food Line Since ——— 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
151 Main Street Phone 2900

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Manufacturers of Fine Furniture
May we assist in preparing your home for the holiday season? Broadloom carpets, draperies, mattresses, box springs and upholstery.
ADOLF S. KIRK CO.
1385 BEACON STREET

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
EMERSON SHOE STORE
169 Harvard Street at Allston

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
One Item $.50
Three Items $1.25
Permanent Waves, $3.50 to $10
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street
Beacon 3730 *Florence Allen*

Christmas Gifts
for the discriminating
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
TOILET SETS—LOVEY COMPACTS
Holmberg & Douglas
JEWELERS
1332 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

COMPLETE STOCK of RCA
VICTOR RECORDS
Classical and Popular
COOLIDGE CORNER ELECTRIC SHOP
1416 Beacon St. Bea. 3300

THE ANNA SHOPPE
TOY DEPARTMENT
DOLLS!
Fascinating talking dolls of every description
Fitted dolls' trunks
Come and See
1328 BEACON ST. COOLIDGE CORNER

Select Your Christmas Gifts for Your Men Folks at
STONE BROTHERS
The Dependable Store for Men
WOOL MUFFLERS 1.50
STRING GLOVES 1.50
1310 Beacon St. Asp. 9660

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive skilful attention.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

BEECHER HOBBS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
Shop here and avoid traffic and parking problems.
Open Evenings Until Christmas
1696 BEACON ST. ASP. 4114

CAMBRIDGE

GIVE SHIRTS FOR CHRISTMAS
. . . our own Brattle St. Broadcloth is recommended for your shirt gift. It is a fine count material, in white, neckband or collar attached, $1.85. Other shirts $1.65 to $3.50.
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

Christmas Cards Printed Stationery
Fountain Pens
Make Practical Gifts
All Standard Makes
LA FRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. TRO. 7538
Typewriters

Christmas Gifts and Cards
Airplane and Boat Models
SHOP EARLY
KENNEY'S
844 MASS. AVE. TRO. 3636

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2981 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FISKE'S
Mail candy early for Christmas!
Kirkland 3681—Cambridge, Mass.
Payson Park—Belmont 2265
833-835 Beacon Street—Lasell 2183

CHARLES FERRANTI
Barber Shop
Experts in Hair Trimming
Men, Women and Children
Eight Skilled Barbers—No Waiting
1302 MASS. AVE., HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000
Clothing — Books — Toys
Concord Children's Shop
34 Main Street, Concord, Mass.
A distinctive shop for children from infant to size 16. Unusual and useful presents for Christmas.

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0168
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
The Pre-Christmas
SALE of FURS
at prices we honestly believe to be lower than next January's markdown prices
FUR SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lingerie
Vanity Fair (no ironing necessary) Gowns—Panties—Slips, Tea Rose and White
Satin and Crepe Gowns and Pajamas $2.25 and $3.00
Satin and Crepe Slips, $1.29 to $2.95
In Tea Rose and White
Negligee and Gown Sets in Satin and Crepe. Sizes 14 to 40, prices $6.50 and $7.50 at
helen's
381 Main Street

Lasure
Suggestions for Christmas Gifts
We have a large selection of Fine Glass and Choice Pottery
5 PUTNAM STREET TEL. 848

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Christmas Gifts
Electrical Appliances, Radios, Luggage, Furniture Novelties, Toys, Games, etc.
Central Hardware Co.
621-623 Main Street Tel. 3970

For Her Christmas Gift
A pair of
DREW ARCH-REST SHOES
Plenty of styles to choose from.
Most styles now $6.95
ALSO SLIPPERS AND OVERSHOES for Men, Women, Boys and Girls
GEORGE BROS.
386 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

At RICE'S for Christmas
Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets in Sterling Silver, $16.50 up.
In Bronze, $7.50 up (Federal Tax included)
Finer Diamonds RICE & CO. *Watches*
F. W. Rice
380 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

Christmas Gifts
STERLING
WALLACE—TOWLE
SYRACUSE American Made
HAVILAND Real China
Diamonds — Watches
DAVID A. ROBERTSON
Irving Square

BATES STATIONERY CO.
Personalized Gifts
Greeting Cards—Stationery
Choice Selection of Diaries and Calendars—Books—Pens
IRVING SQUARE TELEPHONE 3205

Gifts for Every Member of the Family
High-Grade Christmas Cards
Peg's Art & Jewel Shoppe
169 Concord Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
Make Your Selection of Christmas Slippers Early
WARREN E. HENDERSON
New Location—30 Union Ave.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3893
Quick, Friendly Service

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HOLYOKE

"Quality Furniture for Less"
RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, Inc.
1651 Riverdale St., W. Springfield
On Holyoke-Springfield Bus Line
Out of High Rent District
Open Evenings
Budget Payments

GRUEN
THE PRECISION WATCH
Morrow & Company
Jewelers
237 MAPLE STREET

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight St.

— Slippers —
The perfect solution to your gift problems.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
The Store of Distinctive GIFTS

Complete Stock of
Shoes, Slippers, Hosiery
for Christmas
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

Special Selection of Flowers, Plants, Wreaths and Novelties for Christmas
•
E. M. RUSSELL
488 Broadway Phone 3213 Methuen, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

"The Christmas Store"

Five Floors of GIFTS *of Every Description*

A. B. SUTHERLAND, CO.

TOYS

of every description from mechanical pull toys and dolls to velocipedes—a child's dreamland awaits your inspection with literally hundreds of gift ideas.

TREAT HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"

LEXINGTON

A Most Complete Selection of Christmas Cards, Personal Cards, Gift Wrappings, Stationery and Gifts of All Kinds

The Minute Man Gift Shop
Mrs. Mary E. Archibald 1840 Mass. Ave.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY
Handsomely Displayed Attractively Priced
THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1792 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m to 12 m Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Store Full of Furniture *each piece a special*
THE ROBERTSON CO.
82 PRESCOTT STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

8 WEEKS TO PAY — NO EXTRA COST — Bon Marche
The Bon Marche
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
THE CHRISTMAS STORE
Store Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Until 9 o'Clock

Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL
The Store of Distinctive Christmas Gifts
Greeting Cards for Every Member of the Family
75 Merrimack Street, on Sunny Side
Donaldson's

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
Lowell Christmas Gift Store
Stationery, Pens, Gift Shop, Toys, Greeting Cards
108 MERRIMACK STREET

G. C. Prince & Son, Inc.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

JOSEF'S BEAUTY SHOP
Farel Destin
COSMETICS
HILDRETH BUILDING

LYNN

Christmas Gifts
To help make the home beautiful
Something in Furniture Makes an Ideal Gift
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97-99 MARKET STREET

Six Floors of Fine Furniture
A Treasure House of Good Furniture for Christmas Gifts at
Hill-Welch
Willow Street
Opposite Post Office

Christmas Sale
of Famous New England Made
CAPE COD SHIRTS
A Superfine White Broadcloth Shirt that sells regularly at $2.25—$1.75
Telephone Orders Filled
Sale ends December 6
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
FOR CHRISTMAS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1941
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

T. W. ROGERS CO
The Christmas Store
UNION STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly 2-1680

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Gifts of Jewelry
Fine Jewelry makes a gift that everyone appreciates.
Prices Are Reasonable
Arthur Stern
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union Cor. Buffum Street

Stationery—Gifts
Christmas Cards
Art in Leather
151 BROAD STREET

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
Gifts for every member of the family
Skates, Slippers, Ski Boots
All Rubber Goods
Bags and Hosiery
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gabardine Robes
$7.95 Value—Only
$5.95
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN

A Fine Selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Every One on Your List
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
352 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

CHARGE IT at KOTZEN'S
GIVE FURNITURE
the Lasting Gift
Toys—Furniture—Desks—Radios
Electric Refrigerators—Lamps
Easy Terms, of course.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street Malden

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SO. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2310

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 2730-M

P. VOLPE & SONS
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

MELROSE

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
517 MAIN STREET

Christmas Suggestions
Shirts, Neckwear, Hose, Gloves, Sweaters, Scarfs, Bath Robes and Mackinaws

The Casey Florist Company
AT 93 MAPLE STREET
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in Christmas flowers and plants
Call Melrose 0123
"Largest Retail Greenhouses in Greater Boston"

TRITES' RADIO SERVICE
Professional, guaranteed repairs on ALL Automobile and Home Radios
For RELIABLE Radio Service Call
MEL. 4220
23 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Res., Mel. 2966-M

"Gifts for Men"
ALECK'S
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main Street Tel. 3532-R

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

Clements
WE STORE OF CHEERFUL SERVICE

Ray's FASHION SHOP
519-521 Main Street
Say MERRY CHRISTMAS to HER with a DISTINCTIVE GIFT

Electrical Gifts
Toys, Games, Skis, Skates, Sleds, etc.
WHITTEMORE HARDWARE CO.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's Reliability
We Specialize in High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
450 MAIN STREET

Ludy May Shop
Select the ever welcome gifts of Hosiery, Undies, Hankies Accessories
480 MAIN ST. Mel. 2130-M

Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us. MELrose 3300-1-2-3
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. W. SPEAR
87 Central Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk
Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone Crystal 0610 for Delivery
Dairy Products for Every Meal

BUY JENNEY GASOLINE at
HIGHLAND SUPER-SERVICE Station
Cor. Tremont and Franklin Sts.

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 4568

SERVIS
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
If you're thinking of financing your next car,
SEE US FIRST
Our Automobile Purchase Plan will save you money
23 West Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass. Melrose 4220-4221

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

PETERSON'S, Inc.
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
GIFTS
THEATRE BUILDING
Tel. Needham 1228

McNEILLY'S
APPAREL SHOP, Inc.
NEEDHAM'S HEADQUARTERS
for Gifts That Say MERRY CHRISTMAS
Hosiery—Underwear—Sportswear
Theatre Building Needham 0969

Arthur F. Probst
921 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
• Greeting Cards •
Christmas Wrappings and Ties
Gifts • Toys • Games
Books for children and adults
Lending Library

STORER'S Inc.
Christmas Slippers
Theatre Bldg. Needham 2224

NEW BEDFORD

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 Spring Street, West of Y. W. C. A.

WATCHES
Hamilton
Elgin
Waltham
La France
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Olson and Appleby *Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Estab. 1885
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
80 Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Antique Jewelry and Fine Sterling Silver
For the Ideal Christmas Gift
CASE, *Jeweler*
A. A. SCHULTZ, Prop.
202 UNION STREET, UPSTAIRS

Willey's Inc.
For Christmas Giving
Germaine Monteil cosmetiques . . . Perfumes by Faberge . . . and a collection of really different hostess gowns, negligees and lingerie.

THE PRINT SHOP
Christmas Cards and Wrappings
586 Pleasant St. Cushing Building
Opposite Library

Orders taken for your Personal Christmas Cards up to Dec. 15th at
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0404 Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS for Mother and Dad and the Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street LAS. 1111

NEWTON CENTER

FARMOTEX Colorful PAINTS
HARDWARE
Visit our Housewares Dept.
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

NEW KITCHENS FOR OLD HOUSES
We specialize in Kitchen Improvements
Phone for free estimate.
MODERN KITCHENS, Inc.
1189 Centre St. BIGelow 4728

Main Office, Big. 4600 — Las. 9890, Las. 9624, Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
Lamb Legs, 8 to 9 lbs. . . . 27c lb.
Porto Rican Pineapples 2 for 19c
Spinach . . . . . 3 lbs. for 19c
1287 Centre Street Big. 4240

TOYS
Gifts for Children
NEWTON JUNIORS
837 Beacon St. Big. 9830
3 doors from S. S. Pierce's

Gahl's Drug Store
1217 Centre Street
Extends
The Season's Greetings

Trade in Newton for
CAMERAS
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
We Have a Wide Choice
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
BIG. 5280 46 Langley Road

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEWTON CENTER (Continued)

PETERSON'S OF NEWTON CENTRE
JEWELERS
The Store of Distinctive Gifts

BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
BRAY BLOCK
Toys—Novelties—Gifts
A convenient place to do your Holiday Shopping

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

FARMOTEX Colorful PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

REYNOLDS JEWELRY
1176 Walnut Street BIG. 4746
BUXTON LEATHER GOODS
EVERSHARP PENNS and PENCILS
SWANK JEWELRY for MEN
WALTHAM WATCHES
FINE JEWELRY
WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING

NEWTONVILLE

Ruane Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed
Headquarters for CHRISTMAS GREENS
BIG. 0600
77 Walnut St.

COME and SEE SHOP
AVOID THIS RUSH!
CHRISTMAS CARDS TO SUIT YOUR TASTE
Boxed Sets
Printed Personal Cards

DON'T LET OLD MAN WINTER CATCH YOU UNPREPARED!
Our $9.95 Cold Weather Special
Makes Easier Starting on cold mornings and insures safety and comfort.
General Repairing—All makes of cars
J. B. JURAD
11 Court St. Las. 3335

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
Haberdasher and Clothier
PRACTICAL GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
Formal Clothes for Hire

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
Special Attention to Small Orders

January 1, 1942
Is only one month away.
Have you obtained your registration plates as yet? If not, see us at once!
ALFRED E. FULLER
YOUR INSURANCE COUNSELLOR
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
333 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

SHOP AT HOME
For Practical Gift Giving and Save
Time, Energy and Money
APPAREL and SPORTSWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY
BARRON'S
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Free Parking Lasell 2300

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

BAKERS
Practical Gifts for Christmas

ORENT BROS.
Clothes of Quality and Accessories
for every member in the family

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Christmas Gifts
Toys
Cedar Chests
Radios
Occasional Furniture
724 Washington Street
Ph. Norwood 1132

For Real Estate or Insurance of All Kinds
See
W. HUDSON SLEE
710 Wash. St., Norwood
Tel. Nor. 0728 or 1223

Christmas Toiletries
YARDLEY—AYER—COTY
and other leading makes
Eastman Kodaks
GARNER'S PHARMACY
639 Washington Street Norwood

—the alice shop
Christmas Gifts and Cards for Family and Friends
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dainty CHINESE HANDKERCHIEFS
Hand Rolled, Hand Embroidered
Drawn Work—All Linen
From 29c up
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Six Floors Full of Christmas Gifts
For Men, Women and Children
England Brothers

For Real Value
Buy Real Quality Coal from
THE REAL COOPERS
MYRA E. COOPER HAROLD A. COOPER
Cooper Bldg.
North Side of Fenn Street
PHONE 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Jewelers
Diamonds—Watches
PHARMERS
90 North Street

Albert F. Gilmore's
Definitive Biography of the Master
Who Was This Nazarene?
New Boxed Gift Edition at
THE OPEN BOOK
70 North Street

Christmas Trees & Wreaths
Wild Bird Seed, 10c a lb.
Suet Cakes and Feeders
HOWARDS
Fenn, First and Federal Streets

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Candied Cherries
Pineapple, Citron
Orange and Lemon Peel
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Packaged Chocolates
Salted Nuts
Gift Boxes
KULDA'S
38 South Street

CHRISTMAS MUSICAL GIFTS
Pianos—Radios
Victor Records and Albums
WOOD BROS.
421 North Street

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

We Hope
YOU'RE GETTING A
HAMILTON

Above prices include Federal Tax

Why? Because Hamilton *just naturally* fills the bill as America's Perferred Christmas Gift!
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
Jeweler
FIRST CLASS REPAIRING
Tel.—PRE. 1446

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

VISIT SEARS
for
Christmas Savings
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1220

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

Stored Fur Coats
delivered on two minutes' notice
Quincy Fur Shop
1249 HANCOCK STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Him for Christmas
A STETSON
$5.00—$10.00
TALBOT'S
1387 HANCOCK STREET

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
Municipal Light Department
Merchandise Store
full line of
Christmas
Electrical Specialties
for the home
REFRIGERATORS
RANGES
PERCOLATORS
TOASTERS
LAMPS
ROASTERS
ETC.
25 Haven Street Tel. Rea. 1340

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Your Gift Reflects Your Good Taste
Our numerous gift items will be of great help to you in making your selection. You may include everyone on your list when shopping at Bowser's home of values.
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square, Wakefield
TEL. CRT. 1422

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice
Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

TOYLAND IS OPEN
A World of Gifts and Toys
Christmas Greeting Cards
Skates—Skis—Sleds
FRANCIS BROS.
"The Christmas Store"
181 Haven Street, Reading

BOOTHBY'S
The Store Where Friends Meet Friends
A wonderland of unusual Practical Gifts for Christmas
836 MAIN STREET WAKEFIELD
CRY. 0325

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Large Assortments of Christmas Gifts
Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel of the Better Kind

Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
EDWARDS
SHOE STORE
134 Essex Street, Salem

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

J. W. Howard
Florist
Attractive Variety of Christmas Plants and Wreaths
Poinsettias and Cyclamen Grown on the Premises
258 BROADWAY SOMERET 0416-7

★ Star Market Co. ★
Open Friday Evenings
For Your Greater Convenience!
Shop Leisurely! Save Money!
401 Highland Ave., in Davis Sq., Somerville

LYMAN A. HODGDON
3 Indiana Avenue Pros. 0168
INSURANCE SERVICE
FIRE—LIABILITY
Justice—Real Estate—Notary

Christmas Cards
"Largest Selection in Somerville"
Bab's Photo Shop
19 College Avenue Davis Square

GORDON'S
MEN'S SHOP
Complete Line of Men's Wear
301 BROADWAY
Next door to the Capitol Theatre

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILLINERY BUDGET KIDS APPAREL
Arlington Somerville Wakefield
Brimful with Feminine Wearables
Distinctive Gifts for the Holidays at Popular Prices
ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1617, 3 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE **HOMESTEAD**
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Overnight Guests
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Road
Route 21 Telephone 405
Ludlow, Mass.

Gifts for All Occasions
Order your Christmas Cards now
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON ST.

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Empire Stationers
For your Christmas cards and gifts.
Cards printed with your name from 50c to $1.00 up
Unusual and exclusive gifts.
205 BRIDGE STREET

WALTHAM

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal, Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts—Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING BUREAU

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

★ Star Market Co. ★
Food Value at Its Zenith!
Lowest Supermarket Prices on Every Known Brand!
With Delivery Service and Charge Privileges!
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2620

GIFTS...
Mark Cross Leather, Silver and Crystal. We can list only a few of our lovely gifts. Come to see them all!
Granville Leatherwood
515 WASHINGTON STREET

WELLESLEY HILLS

Christmas Toys and Gifts
That Will Satisfy at
R. V. Yeomans Hardware Co.
Abbott Bldg., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Tel. Wel. 2305—We Deliver

WEYMOUTH

South Shore Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square
Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WINTHROP

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
55 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP
(Continued)

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

European Local Classified

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DORSET—Loving home, every care and companionship in family, offered child. Reception Area. Watson, 21, St. Peters Road, Parkstone.

FLATS TO LET

CORNWALL—Beautiful situation, 5 rooms unfurnished or partly furnished in professional man's house. Christian Scientists welcomed. Box W-1656, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society, close buses. Ewing Monsal, Firfield Road.

WALTON-ON-THAMES—Lady living alone would welcome guests appreciating comfortable bungalow home. 2 bedrooms with use lounge etc.; 3 gns. p. w. including board, larger room, 2½ gns. smaller room. Deacon, 36, Crofton Ave.

ROOMS WANTED

GODALMING—Lady wants inexpensive furnished bed-sittingroom, gas fire and ring, or board residence; Godalming, near Christian Science church. Miss Irish, Gorselands Hotel, Hindhead.

England

BATH

DAKIN'S DAIRIES
The Creamery, Julian Road
Phone 2446
Green Street
Phone 3464
Alexandra Park Dairy
Phone 4472

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

FYSON & CO., Ltd.
THE BEST STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS
are always at your service. 'Phone 2469
New Bond St. Place and Upper Boro' Walls

A. & F. INGATE
Grocers and Confectioners
64, Beckhampton Road,
BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 333
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1010 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON ARPS
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT, LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving
a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
Is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Personal Supervision
Estimates and advice free. L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager
Tyres, oil, Spares.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 312

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
ESTD. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
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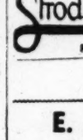
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I	■	S	■	U	S	H	E	R	■	A	■	E
M	O	S	E	■	P	■	N	A	T	H	A	M

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The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Elections

Elections should always be by ballot. This is not a legal requirement but experience has demonstrated that the harmony and efficiency of an organization are greatly enhanced by complete secrecy of the ballot.

If you are a student of popular government, you are familiar with the problems that have arisen whenever the franchise has been extended. It was not a simple matter to find a method by which the freeman might be assisted in his exercise of his right of suffrage and protected from the pressure and interference of interested onlookers.

It was Australia that solved the problem by giving us the form of procedure that has become known as the Australian ballot. It has been applied to every form of secret voting.

Nominations may be made from the floor, by committee, or by ballot. In the average society of ordinary size, nominations are made from the floor, and election by ballot. If there are more than two candidates for an office, it may be necessary to take more than one ballot. Some clubs permit a plurality to elect.

A majority is more than half; a plurality is the highest number of votes received by any one candidate.

If a nominating committee is used, it should be elected two weeks before the general election with instructions to bring in the names of two candidates for each office to be filled and to secure the consent of each candidate before placing him in nomination.

After the nominating committee has reported, the Chair should ask if there are any other nominations. Nominations from the floor are always in order unless the bylaws of the club forbid them. Some large bodies nominate by ballot and at a subsequent meeting elect by ballot. This plan has proved very satisfactory. If, however, a committee is used, it should be elected by the members of the house, not appointed by the president. The custom that prevailed in the early days of clubdom, of the president appointing all committees, including the nominating committee, is outmoded. To quote an outstanding parliamentary authority, "It has been tried and found wanting."

Each organization should devote painstaking consideration to the preparation of its election bylaws, for no one provision has so much influence on the efficiency and success of the association and there is no one thing about which there is so much confusion and misunderstanding.

They should be as simple as possible; they should be so clearly stated that misapprehension cannot arise; they should be readily adaptable. The outstanding consideration about an election is that it should be absolutely FAIR.

We cannot always elect the candidates of our choice. The next best thing is to render whole-hearted loyalty to the successful candidate.

It is not the individual we are supporting, but the high ideals of our organization whose mantle falls upon those who are selected for service.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Did You Know?

Jose Iturbi, pianist and conductor, makes flying a hobby and is an excellent pilot.

Giovanni Martinelli, the tenor, began his musical career as a clarinetist in an Italian band.

Lily Pons began her career as a pianist.

Katharine Hepburn left Bryn Mawr College to begin her stage career.

Where Would You Find—

1. Durmast?
2. Mount Stewart?
3. Gorizia?
4. The scene of the first United States World's Fair?
5. The Lord's Prayer Rock?
6. The largest river in British Columbia?
7. The home State of Senator Hugh Butler?
8. Geneva College?
9. Liberty Fleet Day celebrated on Sept. 27, 1941?
10. Gaya?

(Answers appear on this page)

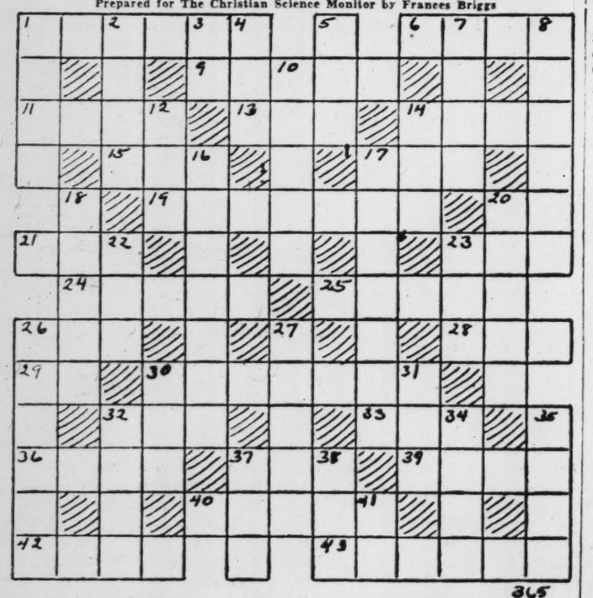
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The valuable, tough, dark, elastic wood of certain European oaks.
2. Colorado; 14,032 feet.
3. A district bordering on the Adriatic, formerly an Austrian crownland, taken by Italy in the World War.
4. New York, in 1853.
5. Near Bristol, Vermont; so named because the prayer is carved on it.
6. The Fraser; 1,000 miles to the Gulf of Georgia.
7. Nebraska.
8. Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.
9. The United States. On this date 14 vessels were launched under the auspices of the U. S. Maritime Commission.
10. A city in Bahar Province, Bengal; a famous place of pilgrimage.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What opera is founded on novel by Prosper Merimee?
6—What is any of various bivalve molluscs?
9—How many years was Ulysses detained by Calypso?
11—What is first name of Magwitch in "Great Expectations"?
13—Married.
14—A coiffeur dresses what?
15—To throw slowly.
17—Offer made at auctions is what?
19—"You are old, Father ——."
20—Behold!
21—Would you don, pet, or sew a bettong?
23—Hayloft is what?
24—What is an island in Bay of Naples?
25—What is long, projecting nose of swine?
26—What is a large cistern?
28—Earth receives light and heat from what?
29—Within.
30—Who is an American actor and dancer?
32—Except.
33—What is 5th note of scale?
36—What plant resembles an onion?
37—Perform.
39—What is the wax, wafer, or other fastening of a letter or paper?
40—Who escorts persons to seats in a theater?
42—Where are the olfactories?
43—Who is an American author and critic?

Down

1—What article of apparel is associated with Joseph?
2—What is a lively dance for several couples?
3—What is a plural ending?
4—Recent.
5—What color is mixed with yellow to get orange?
7—What term denotes bullets or projectiles in general?
8—Who is hero of "She Stoops to Conquer"?
10—What are made of diaphanous stuff and worn by women?
12—Not high.
14—Pronoun.
16—What is the rainbow bridge of Norse mythology?
17—What are military ensigns or standards?
18—What is a species of hickory?
20—What is a kind of Oriental water lily?
22—You do what to make a kind of knotted lace?
23—What is a genus of rodents?
26—What instrument does Yehudi Menuhin play?
27—What month might come in like a lion and go out like a lamb?
30—The puffin belongs to what family?
31—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
32—What is a diminutive of Elizabeth?
34—Who was Laban's elder daughter?
35—What is a secluded and narrow valley?
37—What is a small snake of Egypt?
38—How many pins are used in game of candlepins?
41—Who was Egyptian sun god?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God.—I JOHN 4:7.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Gas Meter Works?

In general, there are two types of gas meters; wet and dry. A wet meter (chiefly used for big stations) has a revolving drum half submerged in water. The drum is divided into four compartments, which are alternately filled with gas and emptied during each revolution. As the drum revolves, the water enters the compartments in succession, completely filling them and in so doing driving out the gas. The cubic contents of the compartments being known, the amount of gas passing through the meter is easily shown with suitable registering apparatus.

One form of dry meter, also most commonly used in large stations, is a rotary type. A stream of gas strikes a fan-bladed wheel and the revolutions of the wheel are communicated by suitable gearing to a recording mechanism.

Another form of dry meter, used in most homes, consists of a metal

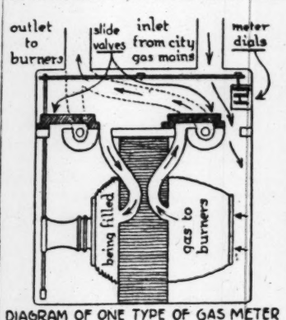


DIAGRAM OF ONE TYPE OF GAS METER

box divided into two compartments, each housing a bellows. The gas used by the consumer comes first from one bellows and then from the other. This is accomplished by means of sliding valves which are so arranged that the chamber surrounding the bellows from which the consumer is drawing gas is connected to the city gas supply. The city gas pressure in the chamber squeezes the bellows, forcing the gas inside the bellows out to the burners.

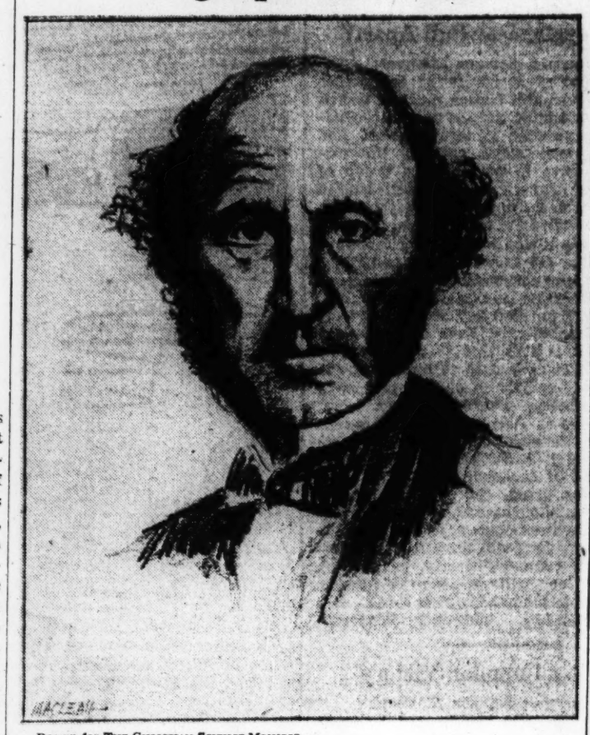
As one bellows moves in, the other bellows expands, sucking in gas from the surrounding chamber. When one bellows is empty the valves shift automatically, permitting the gas in the newly expanded bellows to go to the burner and admitting city gas pressure to the chamber surrounding the full bellows, while the bellows just emptied begins drawing in gas from its surrounding chamber.

The movement of the bellows also operates a mechanism which operates the levels and gears of the recording mechanism. As a result, hands on the dials indicate the number of cubic feet which pass through the meter.

The common household type of meter is built on a principle originally devised by Thomas Glover and Company, Limited, Edmonton, London.

—W. F. Keasbey

Biographical Lines



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John Stuart Mill

1806-1873

"ONE GREAT principle is obvious," once wrote Stuart Mill,
"And it is the only one that need concern us at present:
"The community of nations is essentially a republic of equals . . .
"The smallest nation, as a nation, is equal to the strongest . . .
"Whatever rights belong to one belong to all alike. . . ."
John Stuart Mill was an English philosopher and reformer.
Born in London, a writer's son, he enjoyed great privileges.
His father, a keen educator, subjected him to strict discipline.
At three the boy began to learn Greek and read Greek classics.
At eight he started the study of Latin and Latin literature.
At twelve he took up philosophy with the scholastic Logic.
At thirteen he was introduced to Ricardo's Political Economy.
At fifteen he tackled algebra, mathematics, and chemistry.
Liberalism seemed to become the tone of the time in England.
A new school of writers rose to crusade for the growing idea.
They bowed to "Utility" as their standard in ethics and politics.
Eager to work for the good of mankind, John joined their ranks.
Together with friends he organized the "Utilitarian Society."
From then on his object was to become a reformer of the world . . .
All this was very well but the boy found he must earn a living.
At eighteen he entered the Examiner's Office of the India House:
His job was to help draft some of the correspondence with India.

* * *

This did not divert Mill's attention from his own pursuits.
He wrote for several magazines; he joined a Debating Society.
His amazing culture fascinated those who approached him . . .
Yet all the while he was wrestling in a gloomy solitude.
The brilliant youth seemed to have nothing to live for.
Was he not trying to save mankind by intellectual means alone?
Had not the habit of analysis snuffed out all feeling in him?
And what was feeling but the very essence of existence?
The eager scholar was stranded at the start of his voyage.
He had a well-equipped ship and a rudder, but he had no sail.

* * *

HOWEVER DEPRESSED, Mill went on with his usual occupation.
Light came when he was moved to tears by Marmontel's Memoirs.
Through Wordsworth's poems he discovered the beauty of nature.
He read on and gradually emerged with a fresh sense of life.
Pondering all the way, he reached the following conclusion:
A good political philosophy supports not model institutions;
But principles which made such model institutions possible.
In 1830 he paid a visit to Paris where he met Lafayette.
The French Revolution of July awakened his enthusiasm.
He began to marshal material for his most important works:
"A System of Logic" was hailed with praise on its appearance.
"Political Economy" became the standard authority in its field.
"What is economically needed is better distribution," wrote Mill
"The poor cannot any longer be treated like children. . . ."
During the American Civil War the thinker stood for abolition.
His field of action broadened with his entry into Parliament.
He then took an active part in support of various reforms.
He introduced the first petition for women's suffrage.
He advised England to defend the cause of freedom abroad.
His treaties on Liberty greatly influenced contemporary thought. . .
With a dissolution of the government Stuart Mill lost his seat.
Before retiring in his little cottage in France, he declared:
"Whatever is taken away by rational criticism, Christ abides. . . ."

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

In Lighter Vein

Surprised

"I suppose you have your pilot's license?" facetiously remarked the motorcycle cop as he approached the speeder. "Yes, I have," replied the speeder, producing his federal license and identity card as a flyer.

"I've heard of such things but it has never happened to me before," said the cop. "Fly on."—The Norcrafter.

Puzzled Mose

Mose, of the deep South, was drafted and sent up to a Northern camp. When furlough time came around, he applied for the carfare and time to go home and visit his folks. Weeks passed and no answer from the main office.

Mose decided to take it up with the department. The commandant was puzzled.

"The reason we haven't given you railroad tickets yet is because nobody knows where that town of yours is in the South—nobody ever heard of it."

"Funny," returned Mose. "They knew where it was when they drafted me!"

Late Discovery

The race for the legislature had been very heated, and now that the two candidates had entered the home stretch, they were practically exhausted. However, one of them, anxious to glean every possible vote, was making a last round of doubtful persons on his list.

At one farm home, his watchful eyes came to rest upon a considerable supply of wood that needed sawing. Immediately, he peeled off his coat, informing the housewife, "I'm always looking for work, whether I'm in the legislature or about the house."

Finally he finished his laborious task. It was then that the housewife said with a disarming smile: "I declare, it's hard to decide which to vote for—you, or Mr. Smithers. Why, right now he's out on the back porch churning."

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Water? Press the Button!

We must certainly raise our hats to the villagers of Toys Hill, Kent, who have converted their old village well into Britain's first electrically-operated well. They found the old method of drawing water by hand too tedious, so one of them hit on the novel idea of fitting a motor to the winding mechanism. Now they just press a button and the motor lowers the bucket to the water level and draws it up when full.

Daily Quotation

DO ALL the good you can and make no fuss about it.—DICKENS.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Eat Your Words*

By THE HAGERS

BUD, ACTING MAYOR OF DRAKEVILLE, CRIED, "ALL THESE DUTIES I CAN'T FILL.
A CORNERSTONE I LAY AT TEN; AT TWELVE ADDRESS THE ALDERMEN.
THE PRESS REQUESTS AN INTERVIEW; THEY HAVE ME BOOKED FROM ONE TO TWO.
AT TWO A CIVIC GROUP I MEET." BUD SIGHED, "WHEN DOES A MAYOR EAT?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oops!*

By LE PELLEY

WELL!. IT DOESN'T SEEM POSSIBLE I'VE REALLY SPENT THAT TEN DOLLARS !!
IT WASN'T HARD TO GET RID OF IT, ONCE I GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS !!
WELL, WELL — A LETTER FOR ME FROM AUNT CATALPA —
"ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND TWENTY DOLLARS!"
OH ME!
NYUFFF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What Could I Say in a Case Like That?*

By RODGERS

I was thinking, this A.M., "It must be about time for that Boss of mine to get up!"
"And furthermore he'd better hop out of bed soon— Or else!"
WOW! Just then I got the surprise of my life!
And, after all the things I had been planning to do to him, there wasn't very much I could say about it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Slow Revolution

Many Americans have been deeply concerned lest the gigantic war effort should destroy free enterprise in the United States. The more extreme statement of this fear has been an assertion that the war would produce Communism in America. Those who have always mistrusted New Deal controls know how emergency regimentation extends into socialization. Others primarily interested in keeping America out of war declare the Nation cannot fight without losing its freedom.

In weighing this question, the example of Britain probably comes closest to affording a guide from experience. And the decision just made by Britain to reject socialization of key industries should certainly be reassuring to all who have been alarmed by the danger of revolution through war.

Before the war, Britain had come much closer to socialism than the United States. Its Labor Party, whose full name is the Socialist Labor Party, had never brought in Government ownership, although twice in power. But in the London County Transport Board, in the electrical "grid" system, and in the moves to nationalize coal mine royalties, the Government had taken a share in the operation of business enterprises. And the climate of opinion was much more nearly socialistic.

During the war, industry and business have been drastically controlled and excess profits taxes are rated at 100 per cent. But when Prime Minister Churchill proposed the most far-reaching conscription bill ever offered in a democracy, including even all unmarried women between 21 and 31, the left wing of the Labor Party demanded conscription of railways, mines, and munitions plants in the form of actual Government ownership. Their argument was that the private purposes of owners are hampering the war effort.

But the leaders of the Labor Party, and notably Mr. Atlee and Mr. Bevin, remained as members of the coalition Cabinet, declaring that the war can be most effectively prosecuted under the present arrangement, Government control. They rejected the plan for Government ownership and it lost in the House of Commons by 326 to 40. Mr. Bevin did say:

> Neither property, person nor prejudice shall be allowed to impede achievement of the supreme purpose, which is to win the war.

This does not leave much room for the exercise of ordinary free enterprise, but no one expects that in a total war. Regimentation of industry has not destroyed civil liberties—the very heart of freedom.

It is probably true too that the forty votes in Commons does not represent the full force of the desire in Britain for socialization. Yet the failure of this proposal completely to draft key industries at a time when men and women seem to be completely drafted is strong evidence that Britain is going far to keep private ownership. If there is a revolution in Britain it is so slow as to look more like evolution.

So far as can be discerned from the western side of the Atlantic, the greatest change is in the breakdown of the caste system and in a larger sense of national unity and brotherhood, a keener sense of economic justice. As the people make greater sacrifices they are bound to have a larger voice in national policy. But that is democracy, not dictatorship.

Certainly the British example—and it is the example which comes closest to American conditions and experience—gives little support for the contention that a people lose freedom by fighting for it, and fighting successfully. The evidence of the last two years is all the other way.

Manhattan Pastoral

The police of New York are baffled at last. If it had been a gang war, a spy ring, or even, as the song of yesterday explained, "a robbery in the park," the quick-witted blue-coats would have had the solution as quickly as you can say Police Commissioner Valentine. But this was a sheep in Central Park, and it has quite naturally pulled the wool over their eyes.

The sheep has been arrested. But, as any follower of movie mysteries knows, that does not mean the case is solved. On the contrary, it indicates that the animal is innocent as a lamb, and that, eventually, the finger of suspicion will point to the real black sheep.

Toward this desirable ending, and with all the diffidence and humility characteristic of the layman who advises the professional, we should like to offer two possible clues: (1) It has long been a matter of common knowledge that wherever Mary went, the lamb was at least inclined to go, and (2) that Bo-peep has lost her sheep.

If Mr. Valentine's men can't take up the scent from here, we can offer just one more suggestion. It is possible that Bo-peep, who has a reputation for remissness when minding sheep, may have induced the more responsible Mary to go elsewhere than to school. This would account for the sheep's not knowing quite where to go, except to the park.

These two young ladies ought to be questioned. Why not watch Fifth Avenue, where they doubtless will be found window shopping as the holiday season approaches?

What! Elections in 1942?

The America First Committee has come to a momentous decision. It has concluded that it will be worth while to try to influence the congressional elections in 1942 by indorsing isolationist candidates.

Just how significant this announcement is will be appreciated by recalling that Charles A. Lindbergh, in addressing an America First rally at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on October 3, questioned whether congressional elections would be held in 1942. This was, of course, a way of questioning whether the United States Constitution—which requires such elections—would be in effect then. But the suggestion had been planted nearly two months before by the isolationist New York tabloid, the Daily News.

Colonel Lindbergh was dramatically apprehensive that night in Fort Wayne. "I shall speak to you tonight," he said, "as if this were my last address. How much longer free speech will be possible in the United States I do not know."

At least free speech has survived these two months. Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, than whom no one is more solicitous over freedom of expression, has reported within the last fortnight that "an amazing calmness in the midst of the most critical debate" has tempered American reactions to the war situation and "is having an extraordinarily salutary effect on the exercise of our civil rights."

So now even the America First Committee ventures to make plans on the assumption that there will be the usual congressional elections in the United States next November. This is encouraging. The committee might further be assured that its speakers in the campaign will receive a public hearing, but it would be difficult to assure that they will get many votes.

Labor Protests the Smith Bill

The protests of William Green and Philip Murray, heads of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. respectively, against passage of the Smith anti-strike bill by the House of Representatives, sound very much like the outcries which have gone up from industry at various stages of New Deal legislation. "First move toward totalitarianism." "Basic constitutional rights . . . are being threatened." And so forth.

The right to strike, like every other right under the Constitution, is a limited right, bounded by respect for other rights of citizens. Congress has a right to regulate it in the public interest, though not to destroy it. The present bill does not propose to destroy it. The bill would probably narrow that right too closely. Hence, it will be well if the Senate carefully redrafts some provisions.

However hastily put together and enacted, the bill embodies several reforms which have been overdue. It was advocated by elements of Congress which probably would destroy labor organization if they had their way, but only by being acceptable to scores of more moderate-minded Representatives could the bill be passed. That these moderates were incensed by the recklessness of one man is partly true, but labor in general cannot escape some blame for having let strikes interfere with defense work.

The establishment of a mediation board with powers to investigate labor disputes, though not to enforce its recommendations, is eminently reasonable. The restraint of violence and intimidation in strikes, when exactly defined, is necessary and just. The freezing of the union shop status is more debatable; but it is a common observation among conciliators that strikes over this issue are more difficult to mediate than disagreements over wages or hours. Can organized labor propose a solution for this question that will obviate defense strikes?

Our Readers Say—

Pull Together, or Pull Apart?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If our country is not to be in another thirty-year war, this Nation must be united in purpose and must win the race of production and preparation against the Nazis and their conquered slave nations. Unfortunately, we have in our midst a group of short-sighted Americans and self-assured politicians who go up and down this land, minstreling their hate against this, that and everything pertaining to our American Government. Even our race tolerance and Presidential elections are unsatisfactory to them.

Every American realizes that we must have unity of purpose and action if we are to emerge victoriously. Even our appeasers admit this. It is plain that disunity can only cause: (1) strikes in defense industries; (2) destruction of morale in civilian and army life; (3) sabotage and fifth-column work; (4) hesitation in Administrational firmness in dealing with war-time strikes; (5) a bewildered and lackadaisical attitude by the rank and file of Americans.

So long as greed, revenge, and politics dominate the thought and action of many of the people, the Congress, or the Administration, just so long will the unity, so necessary for our country's victory, be delayed, and just so long will we lovers of freedom be playing into the hands of the Nazis.

Wauwatosa, Wis. WISCONSIN MEDICUS

Aid to a Common Victory

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel sure I voice the thoughts of many people in this country when I say I have no words to express how much I appreciate the farseeing and uncompromising editorials in The Christian Science Monitor on subjects relating to the World War. They point out very clearly that the conflict is not between nations, but between right and wrong.

Americans are magnificent in their generosity and in their desire to help those engaged in the great fight for freedom. Yet, continually, one finds oneself asking, "Why all this talk of aid to Britain?" Why not face the question, "What is one's duty to God and man?" Is not this the crux of the whole matter, and the only basis on which a right decision ever can be reached?

Mr. Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, has said something on similar lines regarding "help to Russia."

I quote from the Scotsman:

"He was not much enamored with the phrase 'help to Russia.' This did not seem to him how they should regard the problem. It was help to a common victory that they wanted. The whole cause was one cause and it was in that connection that they must approach the problem." E. A. M. COWAN

Edinburgh, Scotland

A Common Declaration

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am much obliged to you for so kindly sending me a copy of The Christian Science Monitor of September 16 in which you publish the report issued by Professor Kilpatrick's Committee at the Ann Arbor Conference.

As chairman of the New Education Fellowship I had already received a copy from America of the report. It is an extremely interesting one. . . . A great deal of hard and courageous thinking has been going on during the last year in England on educational problems and plans for educational reconstruction after the war are now taking clear shape.

I have reason to believe also that before long there will be an occasion made in England for all the allied nations to reach a common declaration on educational reconstruction after the war. J. COMPTON

Director of Education,
Borough of Ealing

Ealing, Middlesex, England

The "Anschluss"—Next Time

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an attempt to counteract the rising tide of economic nationalism, the Brüning Government of Germany proposed a customs union with Austria in 1931. The French, blinded by hatred and fear of Germany, were unalterably opposed to such a step. The British, desirous of a rapprochement, favored it.

The failure of the British and French governments to agree on a policy of conciliation toward Germany contributed in no small measure to the rise of Hitler. If the proposed union could have been effected, the position of the Brüning Government would have been strengthened and Hitler's influence diminished. The French evidently distrusted Brüning, yet they did not hesitate to make concessions to Germany after Hitler came to power.

In the free election of 1933 over 85 per cent of the Austrian people voted in favor of "Anschluss." It was evident to many Americans even from the time of the St. Germain conference that Austria, if granted independence, would sooner or later become Europe's economic problem child.

Dr. Edgar Prochnik, the last Austrian Minister to the United States, writing to me, says:

"The necessity of Anschluss was deep-rooted in the mind of the Austrian people. Added to purely materialistic reasons, there was, of course, the natural outgrowth from the new Austrian structure. The peacemakers had taken good care to create an Austria of the purest Germanic water, an Austria that was cleansed of all foreign matter which might tint her purely Germanic character. In other words, they resurrected with historical accuracy the old Ostmark of the Reich, the hereditary dominion of the bearers of the crown of the Holy Roman Empire, instilling into the people consciousness of their German affiliation, culture and tradition which they had partly lost while welded to the Austrian Empire."

He is convinced that economically Austria could not have existed without outside help. This time we should not allow our hatred of Naziism to overshadow this fact: If the Austrian people freely decide for union within a free Germany after this war, as they did after the last, in the interest of world peace it should not be denied to them.

Haverhill, Mass. DONALD P. WRIGHT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Fellow He's After

Down the Middle of the Road

The Chicago Sun

By Erwin D. Canham

We received a very friendly letter the other day. It was from the circulation director of the Chicago Sun, which began publication yesterday in competition with the Tribune. The director remarked in an amiable and condescending manner that while we—as a newspaper executive—had not been fortunate enough to secure a job with the new Chicago paper, yet we would be permitted to become a charter subscriber. This rather unusual way of putting things did not annoy us, although as a matter of fact we much prefer to work for The Christian Science Monitor, and we subscribed anyway, because we very much want to follow the new paper.

The Chicago Sun is the most spectacular newspaper adventure of the year. Its only rival for interest is PM, which is published in Brooklyn, and Marshall Field's money is behind both papers. There is plenty of money there, and we aren't surprised that the circulation director expressed his sympathy for us, because the salaries being paid the Sun's huge new corps of executives and employees are dizzily golden.

PM, in New York, is an experimental tabloid-size newspaper financed by the Field millions and edited by Ralph Ingersoll, an idealist and visionary—and, incidentally, a good reporter—who also acts like a high-powered executive. It accepts no advertising, its news and features are extensively different from those of the traditional newspaper, it has a lot in its favor and a not inconsiderable list of demerits, and it is far from a commercial success.

PM is more vigorously interventionist than any other paper in the country, and more actively in support of the Roosevelt Administration. Its technical experiments have not yet begun to make an impress upon other newspapers, in the way Time magazine has done. But if it can survive the financial drain—and that is largely up to Mr. Field—in time its newspaper experimentation may be significant. Certainly a writer in The Christian Science Monitor should not deny the importance of newspaper experiments, and certainly the whole American press needs to look ahead instead of sticking stubbornly to old ways of doing things. But PM sometimes carries news-crusading beyond the point of objectivity in its direction, somewhat as the Chicago Tribune does in the other direction. This, its prime fault, raises grave doubts of long-run soundness.

* * *

The new Chicago paper is very different. It is to be of traditional size, with advertising, and instead of being in charge of zealous crusaders like Ralph Ingersoll is in the hands of a big group of tough and cagy newspaper veterans. Silliman Evans, the publisher, comes out of Texas by way of Jesse Jones—a potent combination. He knows his newspapers, his politics, and his high finance. He is assisted by Frank J. Taylor, as sturdy, hard-hitting, and resourceful a managing editor as ever came out of that great breeding-ground of the tribe, St. Louis. George DeWitt, a Hearst and Patterson veteran, is managing editor. Rex Smith, editor of the Sun, as managing editor of Newsweek, built up a fine record for objective news judgment. Turner Catledge of the New York Times, a rollicking Mississippi reporter-genius, is roving correspondent. Bascom Timmons, the shrewdest correspondent politician in Washington today, handles the Sun's bureau there. And on the brass knuckles side there is a corps of circulation experts who have grown up in the Hearst and Moe Annenberg schools, and ought to hold their own with the competition on the curbstones.

The new paper comes into being because the Tribune dominates and monopolizes the morning field in the vast area it calls Chicagoland. The Tribune is a crusading newspaper, sincerely believing that its convictions must be expressed not only in its editorials—which are unrestrainedly isolationist and anti-Roosevelt—but in its news columns as well. One need not challenge the Tribune's right to its editorial convictions. But the question very emphatically arises over the need for objective and unbiased news columns.

* * *

If the Sun does an honest job with the news, it should deserve to succeed. If it decides to color the news because the competition is doing so, it will be falling into a fatal error. There is only one thing harder than to start a new newspaper, and that is to challenge the Chicago Tribune. But it is important, for the sake of American democracy, to test whether the public in the great, powerful, vital area of Chicago will support an objective and impartial news-presentation. Do they want news or do they want opinions passing for news? Many people, agreeing with the Tribune's views, may want their news colored to taste. It has always been that way in the history of American journalism and many great organs—the classic nineteenth century American journals of Greeley and Bennett—have flourished in that policy. But there is a parallel tradition of independence, or objective newsgathering. Victor Lawson pioneered that kind of journalism in Chicago; the Associated Press is an expression of that objectivity; scores and hundreds of papers all over the country today stand for objective news-presentation.

The Sun has its chance. Its success, we believe, will turn on whether it lives up to its masthead slogan: "An honest newspaper." Its circulation department on the streets of Chicago will help, and so will the Field millions. But it will become a great newspaper, if it does, not because of its views but because of its news.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Munificent Gift

Consider what this silver purchase clause [in the recent agreement with Mexico] means. It means that each year, so long as the agreement remains in force, the United States will provide Mexico with upward of $25,000,000 in dollar exchange for metal which has no practical value whatsoever and which will simply clutter up still further the already overcrowded vaults of the Treasury. If the United States Treasury were to retire from the market for silver today and sell its holdings for what they would bring, the price of silver would fall to a fraction of the price which we are now agreeing to pay the Mexican Government for its metal. Thus, in effect, we shall be making Mexico an outright gift each year of, let us say, between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000, as against the $2,500,000 which she proposes to pay on account of her legitimate debt to us!—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Going to Church in Russia

By Alfrieda M. Mosher

On a late afternoon in the summer of 1934, I walked down what was once the gorgeous avenue known as the Nevsky Prospect in old St. Petersburg. Since the Bolshevist revolution it has been the Street of the 25th of October, in the city of Leningrad. I saw a church door open. I went in and found myself in a Lutheran church among German-speaking people. It was St. Peter's Church and it had been built fifty years before by Germans living in St. Petersburg. It seated a thousand people. It was always filled on Sunday, and two or three hundred came out for the mid-week meetings. Now hardly a hundred came on Sunday, and never over twenty or thirty on Wednesday evening—but what else could one expect with all this teaching that there wasn't any God and religion was silly?

No, they were never molested in any way. Religious worship was protected, but if the Government wanted a church or the place where it stood for anything else it took it.

The Government said religion was free, you were free to be for it or against it, but pastors and priests were classed as economically unproductive and might not receive any pay, and a man, no matter how devoted he was, couldn't live without food, and a new pair of pants and a blouse now and then, and the church members couldn't do much for their pastor when they hadn't enough for themselves.

The church was not going to be able to go on like this. The pastor was getting on; so were the members. There were no young people to take their places; they were all going to the Soviet youth organizations and learning to be communists, and to be a communist one must show anti-religious zeal.

* * *

Farther along on the street I saw another church and heard music. I went in. A priest in shabby vestments was performing Roman Catholic mass before a tarnished altar. Forty poorly clad men and women knelt on the dirty marble floor. I saw a young girl and asked her about the church.

"Once it was very beautiful," she said. "You see how it is now, but there is nothing we can do. They all say now it is silly, but I still like it. There were a lot of us who used to come. Most of my friends have stopped. I suppose pretty soon I shall stop, too."

Another summer on a train in the Caucasus, I talked with a fine-looking and cultured gentleman who told me he was a railroad commissar. When he said he was a Jew, I asked how he happened to have such an important post, because he must believe in God and couldn't belong to "the party." He smiled.

"They don't ask what I believe," he said. "They ask what can I do." He said he and his wife went regularly to the synagogue, his children went with their companions to Soviet Youth. It was a new age. Perhaps his children were learning there to regulate their lives as their parents had learned in the synagogue.

In Tiflis, a guide called my attention to a tiny church in a busy industrial street. It was a bit of exquisite Byzantine architecture. "I thought the congregation had decided to give this over to the Government," my guide said. "They can't afford to keep it up, and so lovely a thing should be preserved."

We stepped into the cool quiet of the sanctuary. A priest, a venerable man in ancient vestments, was chanting in a quavering voice before the dilapidated altar. Two men and three women in ragged working clothes knelt on the altar steps, frequently prostrating themselves on the dirty costly mosaic. In a dim corner, wrapped in an elegant black silk cloak of a style of twenty years back, a woman clutched the altar rail with a white, delicately shaped hand. A young peasant mother came in with her baby to rest. Three young urchins wandered in, made derisive gestures at worshippers and holy objects, and wandered out again.

* * *

On a Volga boat a young engineer asked about Henry Ford. Did Henry Ford believe in God? I said it was so understood. He looked puzzled. He asked me if I believed in God. I said yes, and he shook my hand, saying over and over, "That is good, that is good." He called his sister and told her. She shook hands with me. Then she and her brother shook hands with each other, and then with me again, repeating jubilantly, "That is good."

I asked if they believed in God.

"Yes," he said earnestly, "we do not think there is any good life without God, but we do not go to church. Our parents go. The old way is for them. We who are young must find our way. When we do, Russia will be the greatest nation in the world."

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